The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 74.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The California Legislature has adjourned.

—Six saloons have been closed in Alliance, Ohio, by the crusaders.

—The internal revenue receipts for the month of March were $73,417,590.

—Riel is to be arrested in the Canadian Parliament to-day on an indictment found against him in Manitoba.

—Henry B. Herst, once well known as a post of considerable promise, died in Philadelphia on Monday, aged 60.

—It is the general opinion on the London Stock Exchange that the rate of discount of the Bank of England will be advanced on Thursday next.

—A man named Lee was arrested in Lafayette, Ind., on Tuesday, on a requisition for a robbery committed in Jasper county, Missouri, two years ago.

—Two young men of Memphis hold a tenth, and a club of forty hold a fifth of the ticket which drew the capital prize in the Louisville Library Lottery.

—The bark Hiram arrived at Liverpool from Pensacola on Tuesday. She experienced very heavy weather and lost several men overboard in clearing a mast.

—Christian Narner, a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself. He was a man of means. Whisky was the cause of it.

—Later dispatches from Hong Kong in relation to the loss of the steamship Nil on the voyage from that port to Yokohama, say that eighteen persons were drowned.

—About five hundred operatives in the hosiery mill and bleachery of the Boston Manufacturing Company, of Waltham, have struck for ten per cent. advance in their wages.

—The trial of former conductors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in Philadelphia, charged with embezzling moneys, stealing tickets, etc., resulted in conviction.

—The operatives in the jute mills at Methuene, Mass., about two hundred and fifty in number, are on a strike for the restoration of their wages to what they were before the panic.

—The Security Bank of New York organized in 1870 with a capital of $500,000, has decided to close business after losing $250,000. The stockholders pay off the depositors and pocket the loss.

—Calcutta reports from the districts affected by the famine show a great improvement in the situation. There are now no actual cases of starvation outside of Tishoor, and in that district there are only a few.

—General Sickles, late United States Minister to Spain, and Caleb Cushing had an interview in Paris on Monday. Cushing will leave for Madrid on Friday. Sickles will remain some time in London, in consequence of sickness in his family.

—The Lord Mayor of London gave a banquet on Tuesday night in honor of Sir Garnet Wolsley. Among the distinguished guests present were the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, Viscount Cardwell and Gathorne Hardy.

—The crusaders of Dayton, Ohio, were busy all day on Tuesday in spite of the disagreeable weather. A fight in front of a saloon where they were praying caused much excitement, but was soon settled. The women are achieving no conquests.

—At Providence, R. I., on Wednesday, proceedings in bankruptcy against the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company were instituted by the National Bank of Commerce, and citations were issued, but are not yet served upon the defendants.

—The Methodist ministers of New York, at their meeting on Monday, were addressed by Rev. Robert M. Hartford, D. D., of Ohio, who character zed the crusade in that State as the most remarkable event which had occurred since the days of the Pentecost.

—Thomas Carr, a worthy old gentleman, was killed on Monday in the Catholic cemetery in Dorchester, Mass., by a head-stone falling upon him. He had recently buried three children, and was removing the head-stone preparatory to erecting a monument over them.

—The Ohio House of Representatives has passed the Senate bill to punish by fine and imprisonment any warehouseman, storage, forwarding or commission merchant for converting to his own use the proceeds of any assignment otherwise than instructed by the consignor.

—At the temperance meeting in Association Hall, Brooklyn, prayers were offered for the Superintendent of one of the oldest and largest Sunday Schools in the city, and also for the Chairman of the Church Building Committee, both of whom sell and drink intoxicating liquors.

—The war between the great railway trunk lines on the subject of carrying immigrants is likely to prove beneficial to the immigrants, as it will result in a great reduction of rates as long as it lasts. Vanderbilt says if it is necessary to fight the combination he will carry immigrants at one dollar per head.

—In the Massachusetts Senate, on Tuesday, reports were received from the Committee on Liquor Law, and ordered printed. The majority report is against any change in the law. Three minority reports were presented, two for licensing under certain restrictions, and one for the comparatively free sale of liquor.

—The notorious Tom McGehan was shot in the head in Hamilton, Ohio, last Monday night, it is supposed by John Kohler. They were both drunk at the time. The reason for the shooting does not appear. McGehan's wounds are pronounced not fatal. It will be remembered that C. L. Vallandigham lost his life while acting as McGehan's lawyer in a trial for murder.

—The temperance ladies of Fayette, Ind., still continue their visits to the saloons and wholesale liquor houses. They are generally received kindly, though no good results have yet manifested themselves. The City Council has ordered the police to see that the six and nine o'clock provision of the Baxter bill is carried out, and as a consequence no liquor is sold after nine P. M.

—The crusade in Columbus this week has not been very productive of good. The ladies who labored on the streets the past few weeks are beginning to wear out in body, notwithstanding their zeal is as intense as ever. The work of the past two days has principally been the circulation of pledges. Several prominent drinking places where the ladies called frequently for prayer during the crusade now positively refuse to admit them.

—The vessel owners of Buffalo met on Change on Tuesday and took preliminary steps to organize a Vessel Owners Association. Resolutions were passed protesting against the high rates of towage on the Detroit and St. Clair rivers, and directing that correspondence be opened with similar associations on the line of the lakes relative to the necessary steps to be taken to reduce the towage on said rivers to the rates of 1871.

—About ... months since a man calling himself J. Anderson opened a store in Central avenue, Cincinnati, for the sale of notions and cutlery. During the past month ... sales were made very extensive time purchases, info... dealing the dealers that he was going to place a lot of wagons on the road to sell to country dealers at wholesale. On Monday his store was found closed and empty, and Anderson not to be found. It is supposed he has fled to Canada. The value of the goods not paid for is about ten thousand dollars.

Sumner's Grave.

Sumner's grave lies near the westerly confines of Mount Auburn Cemetery. A great tree, with broad, bare boughs, overhangs it. On one side stands an ivy cross intertwined with violets and tea roses, and cypress boughs cover the bank of earth removed from it. On the day of burial Miss Longfellow stood at the head holding an exquisite cross formed of violets and callas. With her stood her father and Emerson—the poet and philosopher. The cross, which had been borne from the church in procession, was placed beside the grave. It was twelve feet in height, composed chiefly of camellias. The inscription was, "A Tribute to Charles Sumner from his native city and home."

Johnny-Cake with Eggs.

Two cups of sweet milk; half a teaspoonful of salt; one table-spoonful of sugar; two eggs well beaten, a small tea-cup of white flour mixed with a tea spoonful of baking-powder, and corn-meal enough to make a batter. Sometimes I begin with the meal and scald it, and then use only one cup of sweet milk and no baking-powder, with no definite proportion of white flour—enough to make the batter right. The batter should always be thicker when the meal is scalded than when it is not, because in the latter case you must allow for the meal to swell some. Of course, the milk should be added to cool the scalded meal before the eggs are put in, or the hot mush would partially cook the eggs.

MR. ALEXANDER MITCHELL, M. C. from Wisconsin, is reputed to be worth $16,000,000.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Fourth Section Struck Out of the Senate Finance Bill.

Louisville & Portland Canal Bonds.

The Bill for their Payment Passed by the House.

WASHINGTON, March, 31, 1874

SENATE.

Memorials, Bills, etc.

Mr. SARGENT presented memorials signed by 7,276 citizens of his State, setting forth the evils arising from the use of intoxicating liquors, and asking for legislation to prohibit the sale and manufacture of such liquors. Referred.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.), from the Finance Committee, reported favorably on the bill of Mr. Jones, authorizing the coinage of twenty-cent pieces of silver at the mints of the United States. Placed on the calendar.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar.

The Finance Bill.

Pending the discussion in the morning hour expired, and the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes and for free banking, the pending motion being that of Mr. Morton to strike out section 4 of the bill.

Mr. SHERMAN said he desired to amend the section, but under the ruling of the Chair his resolution was not in order while a motion to strike out was pending.

Mr. CARPENTER, Mr. Anthony in the Chair) said that it was the duty of the presiding officer to interpret the rules of the Senate, and in making the ruling yesterday he was governed by the rule of the Senate. The practice of the Senate for the last twenty years may have been different from a strict interpretation of the rule, but that was by general consent.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a resolution that pending a substitute for a whole bill on a motion to strike out a section of a bill it shall be in order to perfect by amendment the section proposed to be stricken out.

Mr. CARPENTER offered as an amendment a resolution amending the twelfth rule, so that pending a motion to strike out and insert the part to be stricken out and the part to be inserted shall each be regarded for the purpose of amendment as a question, and a motion to amend the part to be stricken out shall have precedence. Agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN withdrew the resolution submitted by him.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) moved to strike out the fourth section of the bill 70 per centum as the amount of United States notes to be retired a additional national bank currency is issued, and insert 90 per centum. Rejected—yeas 20, nays 37—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Chandler, Conkling, Cooper, Cragin, Fenton, Frelinghuysen, Hager, Hamilton (Md.), Hamlin, Jones, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Sargent, Saulsbury, Schurz, Sherman, Sprague, Stockton, Thurman, Wadleigh and Windom—20.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Carpenter, Conover, Davis, Dennis, Ferry (Mich.), Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hamilton (Texas), Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Johnston, Lewis, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ransom, Robertson, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Sprague, Thurman, Tipton, West and Windom —37.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Morton to strike out the fourth section, and it was agreed to—yeas 29, nays 27—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Carpenter, Conover, Dennis, Ferry (Mich.), Goldthwaite, Gordon, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Johnston, Lewis, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ransom, Robertson, Spencer, Sprague, Tipton and West—29.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckingham, Chandler, Conkling, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Fenton, Frelinghuysen, Hager, Hamilton (Md.), Hamilton (Texas), Hamlin, Howe, Jones, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Sargent, Saulsbury, Schurz, Sherman, Sherman, Stockton, Thurman, Wadleigh and Windom—27.

Mr. GORDON offered an amendment providing for free banking, and to give to each State the same amount of circulation in proportion to the wealth and population as the State of Maine now has.

Mr. LOGAN accepted this in lieu of his amendment offered several days ago.

Mr. PARNOS moved an amendment repealing the Twenty-third section of the act of June, 1864, which provides that national bank currency shall be taken at par, and providing for certain central points where national banks shall deposit their notes in legal tender.

Mr. MORTON said the whole effect of the amendment would be to depreciate national bank notes.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said under the inflation now being authorized national bank currency would be low enough.

Mr. Fenton's amendment was rejected—yeas 41, nays 27.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM offered an amendment providing that on the 1st of January, 1876, United States legal tender notes in sums of $1,000 and its multiples shall be redeemed by the Treasury of the United States, either with coin or with United States bonds at par, the principal of such bonds to be payable in coin in ten years, and bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and that the principal of any United States bonds bearing interest in coin at a rate not less than 9 per cent. per annum, whether due or not, shall, on demand, be paid in legal tender notes, and the accrued interest in coin.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 7, nays 39

Mr. BUCKINGHAM then offered an amendment for the redemption of legal tender notes in coin or bonds the same as the above, with the exception of the latter part in regard to the redemption in bonds, which was rejected—yeas 21, nays 20.

Mr. SARGENT then moved to adjourn.

The motion was adopted—yeas 27, nays 28—and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Louisville & Portland Canal.

After considerable time was spent in a struggle for precedence of business, the House proceeded with the consideration of the bill which was under discussion yesterday, providing for the payment of the bonds of the Louisville & Portland Canal Company.

Mr. WHEELER, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, from which the bill was reported, addressed the House.

At the close of the discussion Mr. CLYMER moved a substitute for Mr. Wheeler's amendment, providing that if a cession of jurisdiction should not be made by the State of Kentucky, the tolls on the canal shall be raised so that after retiring out, and as a consequence no liquor is sold after nine P. M.

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FOREIGN.

A Roman Catholic Archbishop Arrested in Germany.

Sugar Cane Destroyed in Cuba by Incendiaries.

CUBA.

Great Destruction of Property.

NEW YORK, March 31.—A letter from Havana says: The incendiary torch is making great havoc in the sugar plantations of the island. The Spaniards say the perpetrators are highwaymen. The destruction of property is fearful, and in the most fertile part of the sugar growing country. On the 15th of March the village of Jaguayabon, in the jurisdiction of Romedios, and the whole surrounding country were illuminated by the burning cane fields of sugar. On the plantation Maria about 300 acres of sugar cane were destroyed, eighty acres of which had already been cut for the mill.

Volunteers have been sent out in search of the incendiaries, and several other detachments have been distributed among the other estates for their protection.

The Patriot Army.

The patriot army in the central department now numbers over twenty thousand, and the whole army throughout the island is estimated at near thirty-five thousand. The impression is general that Concha will make propositions of peace to the Marquis of Santa Lucia, but no conditions will be accepted except the unconditional surrender of the Spaniards and their departure from the island.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Whaley Contempt Case.

LONDON, March 31.—In the House of Commons to-night the select committee on the committal and fining of Whaley, M. P., for contempt of Court, reported that Chief Justice Cockburn only did his duty under the circumstances, and the affair did not require further investigation. Whaley himself subsequently gave notice that he should call attention to the case on April 15th, and ask for a new committee of investigation.

The house then adjourned for the Easter holidays.

The Existence of a Financial Panic Acknowledged.

LONDON, April 1—6 A. M.—The *Times* acknowledges the existence of a financial panic in London, and attributes it to the effect of those with which New York and Vienna have been visited, combined with the depressing influence of the Indian famine. It says the check to trade is probably as severe as in any former instance.

SPAIN.

The Siege of Santander.

MADRID, March 31.—Marshal Serrano has issued an order prohibiting the transmission from Santander and vicinity of private dispatches.

A heavy fire is kept up by artillery upon the Carlists' position. The other troops are resting.

Reinforcements for Marshal Serrano.

MADRID, March 31.—Troops to the number of 15,000 are on the way to reinforce Marshal Serrano.

AUSTRALIA.

Rochefort's Escape.

LONDON, March 31.—A Dispatch from Melbourne says Rochefort and his companions escaped from New Caledonia by stowing themselves away in a vessel. They have arrived at Sydney, and will proceed to Europe direct.

GERMANY.

A Roman Catholic Archbishop Arrested.

BERLIN, March 31.—The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bolgne was arrested to-day for violating the ecclesiastical laws. The arrest was made without any demonstrations.

BOSTON.

The Vote for United States Senator.

BOSTON, March 31.—The seventh ballot for United States Senator was taken to day. Whole number of votes cast, 274; necessary for a choice, 138; Dawes, 95; Hoar, 78; Curtis, 76; Adams, 15; Banks, 6; Washburn, 2; Whittier and Pierce received each one vote.

NEW BOOKS.

THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII, by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton Bart. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia; R. S. Davis, Pittsburgh.

This is one of the "Lord Lytton Edition." We have before us, "Reinzi," "The Parisians," and "My Novel," of the uniform series. It is very neatly gotten up and will find many friends among those who wish to secure such an edition of Bulwer's works, for the private or public library. As a novelist, Bulwer never reached the highest rank. He never displayed much originality or depth of thought, but his easy grace and general facility of expression, will make his works always popular with those who are pleased with the rhythm of words, without regard to the moral bearing or profit of the book.

EUROPE VIEWED THROUGH AMERICAN SPECTACLES. By Charles Carroll Fulton. Published by Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, and for sale in Pittsburg, by Messrs. R. S. Davis & Co.,

Mr. Fulton who is editor of the Baltimore *American*, writes a very lively and interesting sketch, on any subject. His abilities have been well displayed in these letters, which first appeared in the *American*, were copied in many of the journals of the land, and are now reproduced in book form. The style is fresh, and free, and there is not a page in the volume that is not entertaining. The writer also manages to carry information along with entertainment, so that the book is both readable and valuable.

LIFE OF EDWIN FORREST; with Reminiscences and Personal Recollections. By James Rees (Colly Cibber) with Portrait and Autograph. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers; For sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin & Co.

Colly Cibber was the intimate friend of the great tragedian from his boyhood, and knew him well. He writes therefore from personal knowledge that makes this life of Forrest the more attractive. The book is written as a tribute of friendship, and seems to be a fair presentation of the life work of the distinguished subject. It deals alike with the public and private life of Forrest, and in a connected form gives the story of one whose life was a medley of triumphs and sadness, all given with an evident desire to present a fair record.

WOMAN, LOVE AND MARRIAGE. By Frederick Saunders, another of "Salad for the Solitary, &c.," New York: G. W. Carleton & Co., Pittsburgh: Messrs. J. R. Weldin & Co.

The author of this volume discourses in a genial style of "Celibacy" of love as "The Ruling Passion" of "Wedded Life," and of the "Modern Impediments to Marriage." The book is written in the same entertaining style as the previous works from the same pen. In an essay style that is always pleasant, and generally instructive, the writer has managed to interweave comment and anecdote and quotation in such an admirable manner that the work is sure to find many readers. Its tone throughout is pure and chaste, and its influence on the right side.

THE BORDER LAND OF SCIENCE: A Series of Familiar Dissertations on Stars, Planets, and Meteors, Sun and Moon, Earthquakes, Flying machines, Coal, Gambling, Coincidences, &c., By RICHARD A. PROCTOR, B. A., Honorary fellow of Mingo College, London; with a Portrait of the Author. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., Pittsburgh: Messrs. R. S. Davis & Co.

This book consists of a series of essays reprinted from the *Cornhill Magazine*. There are sixteen in all, by Mr. Proctor, and the volume will be found an entertaining one, for those who can think as they read. The style is vigorous, and much more vivacious than the reader might be led to expect from the title of the volume. Mr. Proctor's position, as one of the greatest scientists of the day, will not be marred by these essays, while as a writer, his reputation will, we think, be greatly enhanced. He writes with a lively fancy and profound erudition —qualities which are brought out in this volume and which give it a charm to every reader.

ANIMAL LOCOMOTION; or, Walking, Swimming and Flying, with a dissertation on Aëronatics. By J. Bell Pettigrew, M. D., F. R. S., F. R. S. S., F. R. C. P. E., Pathologist to the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, &c. With upwards of one hundred and thirty engravings on wood. New York: D. Appleton & Company; Pittsburgh: Messrs. S. A. Clarke & Co.

This is another volume of the International Series. It treats of the several orders of animals that walk, swim and fly, and is filled with numerous illustrations of the text. The information is set first in clear, simple style, and much that is valuable information is compacted into a very small space.

ENGLISH PSYCHOLOGY, Translated from the French of Th. Ribot. New York: D. Appleton & Company; Pittsburg: S. A. Clarke & Co.

The author of this volume devotes his book to a consideration of Psychology, as enunciated in the different systems of Hartly, Spencer, Bain, Lewis, Bailey and Mill. He is evidently an enthusiast in the study and writes with a perspicuity and a love for his subject that both makes his meaning more clear, and the book the more valuable, as an exposition of the modern idea of Psychology.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, vol. 12, 1873. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Those who have been entertained with "Lippincott" during the past year, will welcome this bound volume of monthly parts for 1873.

Messrs. J. B. Ford & Co. make announcement of two new volumes which will be forthcoming in a few days. The first is Edward Eggleston's story of "The Circuit Rider"—A romance of the early days of Methodism, which has been so well received, as published in a serial. The second is a new edition of Beecher's "Pruits, Flowers, and Farming." They also propose issuing soon volumes 9 and 10 of Beecher's Sermons, and Goodwin's "When, Where and How of the Future Life."

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

The Advocates of Additional Currency Confident of Ultimate Success.

The Louisville and Portland Canal Bill Disposed of by the House.

The Sanborn Contract Investigation.

The Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of Internal Revenue Examined.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1874.

Louisville and Portland Canal.

The House, after an animated debate to-day, passed the Louisville and Portland Canal bill by a vote of 130 to 95, but Mr. Wheeler's amendment, prohibiting any payment under its provisions until Kentucky cedes jurisdiction and relinquishes the right of any taxation of the canal, the friends of immediate purchase hope to have it provided for in the river and harbor bill.

The Currency Question.

The Senate has had a long and wearying contest, but has made but little progress to-day, and the advocates of additional currency are confident, with the six majority they have had for days past, of ultimate success.

DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1874.

District of Columbia Investigation.

In the District investigation this morning, Samuel Strong testified in relation to his contracts under the Board of Public Works. He signed all his contracts before the work was done, and was not yet settled with for his work.

Col. Ordway, Sergeant-at Arms of the House of Representatives, testified that he had had sodding done at twenty-five cents per yard.

Witness stated that he had always been engaged in outside operations of considerable magnitude, and is now one of the Directors of the Centre Market of this city.

The Sanborn Contracts.

The Committee on Ways and Means resumed this morning the Sanborn investigation. Richardson, Secretary of the Treasury, was the first witness examined. It was his most positive opinion that the law under which the Sanborn contracts were given should be absolutely and unconditionally repealed. He said he had never given any special consideration to the law itself or the contracts which had been given out under it, but he believed that all laws of that character were impolitic. He had never been consulted by his predecessor, Boutwell, in reference to the law or contracts, but he was aware that Mr. Boutwell had always had some aversion to the law, as he himself had. He had never spoken with Sanborn about his contracts, and had never been approached by any other person in Sanborn's behalf. He knew absolutely nothing of the details of the matter. Any papers or documents which he had signed were signed in the ordinary routine of business, without giving them special attention. He had no recollection of his interview with Simmons in Boston, in which Simmons said he had been instructed to aid Sanborn, but he did not question the correctness of Simmons' statement. In that connection he was examined at some length by members of the committee, but shed little further light on the Sanborn matter.

Mr. Beck, of the Committee, remarked in the subsequent proceedings that he had not pressed the Secretary because he was ashamed of the ignorance which the Secretary manifested.

Mr. Douglass, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was next examined. He said he had never been consulted by the Secretary or Solicitor of the Treasury in regard to the law of contracts given under it. He knew nothing of the latter, unless they came incidentally to his knowledge in the course of proceedings. He stated that the delinquent income taxes and legacy and succession taxes, and taxes on railroad dividends, which the suits are embraced in Sanborn's contracts, were all being collected through the regular officers of the Internal Revenue Bureau when these contracts were made, and when instructions were issued by Mr. Boutwell, Solicitor of the Treasury, to Mr Bliss, United States District Attorney at New York, and to the Supervisors and Collectors of Internal Revenue, directing the latter not to receive payment in the cases embraced within these contracts, these instructions had not been issued through him, nor had they ever been communicated to him, unless as he learned about them casually. He had left office on the 1st of October, 1873, written a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to these instructions. That letter was referred by the Secretary to the Solicitor of the Treasury, and had never been answered by the latter. The Solicitor had told him subsequently that the letter had got into some pigeon hole or been mislaid, or been referred to some subordinate, so that he (the Solicitor) had not attended to it and had not answered it, and that he did not know how to answer it.

Douglass also stated that according to his view of the law no suitsecould be brought for the recovery of internal revenue taxes except by his authority. He did not consider that the Solicitor of the Treasury had any right to instruct Bliss to bring suits, as he had done, in regard to matters under the Sanborn contract. His (Douglass) had never given such authority, and had no knowledge of suits having been begun until this investigation has developed the fact. He was very positive in the belief that there was no difficulty in settling all these derelict taxes collected in the regular course of business, and as to ascertaining unpaid legacy and succession taxes, he exhibited to the committee a book in which assessors are required to keep records of all estates of deceased persons that were liable to taxation. He knew nothing personally of John D. Coughton, who had been assistant assessor for the county of New York, but if that official was done his duty faithfully and well such book correctly, all information in regard to unpaid legacy and succession taxes was in his hands and the hands of the Internal Revenue Bureau, and there was no difficulty about it. He did not believe in the policy of buying in under which the Sanborn contracts were given out. It gave a monopoly to three persons, and thus intensified the meanness of the informer and spy system. He had never been consulted about or asked to recommend the passage of such a law, although he had been under the impression that he had been called upon by Sanborn, and that Gen Butler had recommended him. Still, since having seen Sanborn lately, he did not appear to be the same person whom he had in his mind.

Douglass was very frank and explicit in his statement, and appeared to have made a very forcible impression on the committee.

Frank M. Howe, of the firm of Howe's agents who operated among the western railroad companies, positively denied the statement contained in the letter from J. M. King, acting Collector of the Indianapolis District, that behad represented himself here as a special agent of the Treasury Department and had denied all knowledge of the Sanborn contracts. Green said he could not remember that he had at one time stated that his letter from the Secretary of the Treasury was obtained by the influence of General Butler.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The President and Free Banking.

While referring to the panic where depressing effects were being so severely felt at the time the President issued his annual message, the President suggested Free Banking upon Congress, with all safeguards. He added that the decision of Congress on the subject will have his hearty support. Now that Congress is about to adopt his suggestions to remedy what he believes to be too small an amount of currency, the President will doubtless act in accordance with his promise of support by signing such law as may be passed. As the President withheld all recommendations in regard to "cheap transportation" until the report of the special committee on that subject shall be made, it is not so certain that he will approve the measure known as McCreery's inter-State railroad bill which passed the House, and which is now being considered by the Senate Special Transportation Committee. The full report of the year's work of that committee is now promised at an early day.

Salaries of Gaugers.

The House appropriation bill reduced the salary of gaugers from $7 to $5 per day; for in these times of financial distress, when economy is the order of the day, each should bear a portion of reduced expenses. Yet gaugers are from Louisville and Cincinnati, butter-boiling Congressmen, and trying to prevent the reduction instead of being at their post earning their wages. How many competent men would willingly accept the positions at the reduced rate of $5 per day!

Fraudulent Claim Agents.

The case of the late Postmaster of Galveston, Texas, Clark, of embezzlement by which he not only lost his position as postmaster, but was bound over to the Criminal Court of Galveston to answer the charge, should be a warning to claim agents, as well as a benefit to the community and holders of just claims by its exposure of tricks, so often practiced at their expense.

Postmaster Clark agreed with Tod of Texas to obtain for one-third of it a claim of over $18,000 against the Government. As he could not act as an attorney while a Government officer, Clark had the position of attorney made to one Houghton. But he himself pressed the claim on the Third Auditor, representing that he had no pecuniary interest therein and only did it through gratitude to his friend Tod, the claimant, and finally obtained the full amount. He, however, only paid over $5,000 instead of the two-thirds, or $12,625, claiming that the residue was absorbed in bribes to obtain it. Tod, finding by correspondence with the Treasury Department that this was false, and that the whole sum demanded was paid Clark by the Controller, sued the ex-Postmaster for embezzlement, with the above mentioned result. Clark claimed that he had paid a bribe of $7,500 to a Third Auditor's clerk, a relative of the Attorney Houghton, which was falsified by the fact that his claim failed in that Bureau. There are many cases where such unscrupulous sharpers as Clark pretend to their clients to have paid money for such purposes when they have themselves retained it, as in this case. Auditor Rutherford truly remarks in his letter to Secretary Richardson on the subject, that it is surprising that business men can be deceived by such shallow artifices, for a moment's reflection ought to convince them that men capable of asserting they have used bribery are capable of falsely so pretending, in order to retain the money themselves. It is trusted this exposure will put a stop to Mr. Clark's rascalities in this line, if it do not to those of other tricksters. Clark writes to his friend in Galveston from Washington, in the midst of the panic which was ruining so many honest men, "I am coming out victor, and have paved the way for over three millions of loose character." This criminal suit will probably destroy that paving.

Examinations to Fill Vacancies Postponed.

The examination in the United States Treasurer's office to fle vacancies has been postponed for two months past, awaiting the action of Congress on the question of continuing in force the civil service rules. Mr. Hall, the paying teller, has just resigned, in order to go into business in New York. The candidates for his place are numerous. Salary $2,600 per year.

DIAMOND.

LOUISVILLE.

Public Library Lottery Drawing.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 31.—The Public Library drawing commenced at seven and a half o'clock this morning. There was a very large crowd in attendance and great interest and excitement prevailed. The following numbers drew prizes: $6,577, $3,750; 8,597, $3,750; 48,338, $3,750; 964, $18,750; 33,198, $3,750; 1,571, $7,500; 87,893, $3,750; 16,341, $3,750; 1,288, $3,750; 37,539, $3,750; 21,101, $75,000; 46,295, $3,750, 49,159, $3,750; 14,846, $3,750; 12,211, $7,500; 31,404, $3,750; 21,815, $3,750; 76,841, $3,750; 11,491, $3,750; 47,595, $7,500; 23,545, $3,750; 20,834, $3,750; 51,281, $3,750; 41,693, $7,500; 16,067, $3,750.

No 55,104 drew the capital prize of $187,500; 1,980, $7,500; 32,332, $37,500; 55,956, $7,500; 49,533, $3,750; 27,464, $3,750; 56,752, $3,750; 28,574, $3,750; 9,077, $3,750; 51,368, $3,750; 49,582, $7,500; 43,435, $3,750; 6,423, $3,750; 58,171, $13,135; 8,504, $3,750.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 31, 1874.

The Sanborn Case.

Judge Benedict gave a decision to-day on the points raised yesterday by the counsel for the defence in what is commonly called the Sanborn case. The counsel held: First, That there was no allegation in the indictment that Sanborn, Hawley and Vanderwerken conspired with any other persons to defraud the United States. Second, That no offence is charged under any law that exists upon the statute book. Third, That the contract is not set out in the indictment, and for these reasons they objected to the admission of any evidence under the indictment. Regarding these points as invading the test question, they were so treated by counsel on both sides. The Judge holds that the contract which Sanborn obtained does not limit his right to a portion of such of the taxes therein named as might be collected by his aid and thereafter rendered, but that upon the execution of this contract, Sanborn acquired the right to receive, upon collection of the taxes included in his contract, the stipulated portion of such taxes; however, by whomsoever the taxes were collected, the contract was claimed by Sanborn and awarded by the Secretary, upon the ground that Sanborn had already discovered the indebtedness to the United States of the parties named, and that these taxes were being withheld. It expresses terms confers on Sanborn the right to collect the taxes due from the parties designated by name, and it then expressly declares that whenever any money shall be collected from the persons named, either by legal proceedings conducted by the proper United States Attorney or by settlement as a compromise of said claims, there shall be paid to Sanborn out of such money as fast as collected fifty per cent. of the amount, which is nowhere in the contract described as compensation for services to be rendered in collecting of the indebtedness which was taken to have been discovered by him. Such a contract does not support the avowment in the indictment, and with such contract conceded, I am of the opinion that the prosecution must fail. The theory upon which the indictment is framed depends upon a misconception of the scope and effect of the contract, and the error seems fatal to the charge in this indictment. Such being my opinion upon the law conceded to be a decisive point in the case, I do not consider the other grounds for the objection.

AMUSEMENTS.

LIBERTY HALL.—*Italian Opera*.—Last evening, the seating capacity of Library Hall was fully tested to hear Madame Ilma di Murska sing the role of *Lucia* in Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor." This being her first appearance in Pittsburgh, and much having been said and printed of her musical powers, great expectations were had of the lady, and we believe, that she came fully up to the standard. It has rarely been our fortune, or it may be misfortune, to observe so critical and cold an audience as crowded Library Hall last evening. The lady must have felt some diffidence, for her first appearance on the stage was greeted with very moderate applause, and throughout the first act the audience was very chary of its favors. di Murska is not handsome, but her face is most expressive, and her acting is good, at times grand. She excels Lucca in the delivery of her solos, and Wilson in its power, but she evidently tries too much of the fire-work display or trill flashes, giving rather, at times, though artistic, unpleasant sounds to the popular ear. She is no doubt an artiste of great ability, but that all her vocalisms are those only of purest water, we cannot say. She is both great and grand in acting and singing, and in spite of the audience's coldness, last evening, she won their hearty applause, and at the close of the second act, where her full powers were developed, she was greeted with enthusiastic applause and honored with a call before the curtain. Her support was generally good, and Signor Varati as *Edgardo* was really excellent. This evening Mme. di Murska's Merzicha prima donna, makes her *debut* as *Marguerite* in Faust.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The Lydia Thompson burlesque troupe last evening gave their version of "Robin Hood" to a crowded house. This burlesque has been previously given here and its merits are well known. The lady and her able company were greeted with rapturous applause and encores in the several songs and specialities. This evening "Mephisto" will be given. Seats can be secured at the box office during the day and it would be well to remember that Miss Lydia Thompson is giving her farewell performances prior to her return to Europe. To morrow evening "Lurline."

ENGLISH OPERA.—Commencing on Monday evening next, Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, our own favorite American cantatrice, assisted by an able company, will give us one week of English opera at Library Hall. With this company is Madame Isabella McCulough Brignoli, who will make her *debut* in English opera in this city. The merits of the troupe are so well known that success is assured.

"ESCAPED NUN."—This lady will lecture in Excelsior Hall, Allegheny, to-morrow evening, on "The Catholic Power in America." Ladies and gentlemen will be admitted to this lecture.

HICKORY.

Entertainment by the Mt. Pleasant Literary Society.

It was the privilege of the writer to attend an exhibition in this place on the evening of the 26th, given by the Mt. Pleasant Literary Society, and thinking that a short account of the performances would interest your many readers, I shall briefly notice a few of the particulars. Although the weather was somewhat threatening, the house was filled at an early hour.

The exercises consisted of declamations, essays, dramas, tableaux, &c. All the performers acquitted themselves very creditably, but a few of them deserve especial mention.

Mr. George Kinnemont delivered a German speech, which received great applause. Other orations were given by Messrs. McCalmont, McKinney, Reed, White and Kay, also by the Misses McClaskey, McCalmont and McConnell. Essays were read by Misses Griffith, Keys

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1874

BONDS at Frankfort 98¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 32½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¾.

THE bill, providing for the United States to take control of and complete and put in perfect order the Louisville & Portland Canal, has passed the House at Washington.

THE Senate yesterday voted against retiring greenbacks as national bank notes were issued. It puts these two separate issues on their own merits, and refuses to combine them. This is proper. The legal tender circulation has been fixed at $400,000,000—there let it stand. The national bank circulation is a matter by itself.

THE canvass in Connecticut, which will close on Monday next, looks at this time favorable to the Republicans. The Democrats are using the most unscrupulous measures, and resorting to every species of vile calumny to strengthen their cause, but this is usually the prelude to defeat. We hope it may so prove in Connecticut.

IN PLACE of the $25,000,000 surplus which Gladstone boasted his administration had accumulated, it is now stated that not only is there no surplus of funds in the Exchequer of England, but that a loan of $75,000,000 must be had to provide against the famine of India. This, of course, will go to the account of India, which, while it now has $835,000,000 debt, has also large annual revenues. But the boasted strength of the Gladstone administration, in the item of finances, melts away.

ROCHEFORT and Pascal Grossuet, the somewhat noted Communists, have really escaped from the French penal colony at New Caledonia, and are in Australia. Rochefort proposes to visit this country as a lecturer, and then return to Brussels. Such is a part of the romance that seems often to surround the life of the wildest of Frenchmen. Certainly this person was not so ill as represented at one time, or he could not have endured the fatigues of the open boat life on the ocean. Should he reach this country, he will prove a sensation of the first order.

WHAT seems to be the heaviest fighting of all the war between the army of Don Carlos and that of the Republican Government in Spain, has been in progress before Bilbao. The fact that the army of the pretender was willing to meet its antagonist in the open field, argues courage and strength. That it has been able to hold its own, confirms this estimate. Should Serrano's army be defeated, it will go hard if another change in the Government does not occur very soon. Don Carlos has shown pluck and strength, and has gained considerable headway within a few months.

APROPOS of what Governor Hartranft said in his message, relative to the fewness of trained teachers in our public schools, are the criticisms of a Swiss lady, who taught a number of years in this country. Her criticisms extend to faults of national character, as well as of system and teaching, in our schools. She says "that the attendance is irregular, and in Maine, for example, the average school time is but nineteen weeks and two days in the year; in Michigan, ninety-four per cent. of the teachers are declared unfit for their functions. The great majority of the pupils, though quick and sharp, go through their school years without any of their lessons taking real hold of them; irregular, constantly changing school, ill disciplined, and all because the first stages, the primary instruction and very elements of knowledge, are severely neglected. Out of every twenty scholars, and even teachers, who have studied geometry, philosophy, physiology and political economy, scarcely two can read really well, write easily, correctly, legibly, or parse the simplest English sentence." The criticism may be too sweeping, yet it has a basis of truth. And we will do well to carefully consider what may be done to provide thoroughly trained teachers for our schools. The subject has its interest in this city as well as elsewhere. The people are lavish in their provision for the maintenance of schools, and are entitled to expect in return the very best practical results.

A CAVIL ANSWERED.

The *Dispatch*, while claiming that the GAZETTE does not compete with it, in its especial business sphere, displays a not very commendable anxiety to interfere in what it assumes to be our particular line of business. Putting aside the lack of courtesy involved in this, in consideration of the otherwise friendly tone of its article, we have this to say: The GAZETTE entered into contract with the city, to do its printing for a given sum, before the South Side wards were consolidated, and has, as we have hitherto shown in detail, performed its work for the precise sum stipulated. It has been thought by others, and is certainly so thought by us, that the largely increased work required because of this, gives us an equitable claim for additional compensation for additional services rendered, beyond what was contemplated in the original contract. But we have never put forward any claim on this account, and are receiving precisely what we did before the city was enlarged by the consolidation of the South Side.

Since our contract was made, however, two additional items have been added to the list of printing. Members of Councils, desirous of giving the people every opportunity for criticising their work, thought it better to have each ordinance printed after being introduced, so that the people might see what was proposed, and bring up any objections they might have before final action was taken. With this idea in view, a resolution was passed, ordering the publication of all ordinances "one time" after being introduced; and also ordering the publication of viewers' reports. Then, if the ordinance is finally passed, it is again published three times. It is for this large extra work,—"one time" publications,—that, in simple justice, we ask compensation. Ordinances were not published on first reading, nor were the other reports thus published, when the contract was made. They were not included in, nor contemplated by the contract. Nor did the GAZETTE enter into a contract that all possible additions to the printing should be included. It was simply an ordinary contract, based upon the printing then being done, but not contemplating indefinite additions. The payment for one time ordinances and viewers' reports, therefore, is right and proper in itself, and entirely within the spirit and letter of our contract with the city.

While we thus carry out our contract, we are never so pressed as to force bills on the city, for advertising that was never ordered. Yet this is precisely what the *Dispatch* is doing. It proceeded to publish a proclamation of the Mayor, without authority, and then sent in its bill, and crowded it through the Printing Committee. The bill, after much delay, was ordered to be paid, but a resolution was adopted announcing that no such bills would be paid hereafter. Consider the dishonesty of this bill. Suppose, for example, the *Dispatch*, entirely without authority, should assume to publish the advertisement of a merchant, without the consent of the party, and then force upon him the payment of a large bill unordered. Would not the transaction be regarded as shameful? Yet this is precisely what it has done within a few months with the city. It seized upon one of its advertisements, published it, without authority, and then demands the payment of its bill, amounting to a considerable sum. This is the journal that criticizes when the GAZETTE receives compensation that is perfectly legitimate, for extra work, not of its seeking, but which, when ordered, was honestly performed.

As to circulation, we have simply to say that the *Dispatch* is entirely in error on this subject. We have chosen, as a matter of self-respect, not to enter the list of perpetual swaggerers, who are ever boasting of circulation, and some of whom must certainly be guilty of unconscionable lying. We are in a position to have a tolerably accurate idea of the relative circulations of the several dailies in the city, and we say what we believe to be true, that the GAZETTE'S circulation is at this time the most influential, and the most healthful, in the sense of steady and reliable increase, of that of any journal in the city. It sometimes happens that special circumstances give a spasmodic increase to journals of the sensational type,—this increase being followed, almost invariably, by severe and costly shrinkage; but the GAZETTE steadily gains, from month to month, and holds what it gains. We thus have a large, reliable circulation, with readers who belong to the best element in the city, and among whom the paper is highly prized and carefully read. Our continuously heavy general advertising patronage, among the best business classes, proves that these facts are not unknown.

CONSULS AND CIVIL SERVICE.

The inquiry is made why we write against the abuses of the Consular system, and do not mention the need of general Civil Service Reform. We answer, because they are two separate and distinct affairs. The need of reform in our Civil Service has been adverted to in these columns frequently. Every proposition that looked like effecting real and practical reform in our Civil Service system has received sympathy and support from us. We have never, however, been profoundly impressed with the practical character of what has been known as our Civil Service Reform system. The Commissioners were either theorists, or politicians of the old office-seeking type. George William Curtis was a pure man, but an impracticable theorist. A. G. Cattell represents the Ring politician side of the institution. The one sought to elevate the affair beyond the ordinary realm of politics, and secure officials of unsullied virtue, and thoroughly transparent attainments. The condition of the moon, the operations of the sun, the evolutions of the planets, the laws governing the ebb and flow of the sea, geography, grammar, arithmetic, writing, physiology, moral philosophy, the abstractions of diplomacy, and the mysteries of international law were all carefully included in the examinations, certificates of moral character were required—and if a person was found to be well qualified to be an angel, he was put on the list, and given an assurance that he might be nominated, at some future time, to some office that might become vacant. The other always has been, and is now, a politician—of average capacity, but not remarkable in any way. He has always been reported to be opposed to the civil service reform. However this may be, he drew his salary with commendable promptness at the rate of fifty dollars a day for actual service. The practical workings of the civil service reform system represented a costly failure. It fell between the theorist and the politican.

We do not at the present know of any thing better than to make members of Congress responsible for appointments of various grades within their several districts. There is a well defined line drawn between Senatorial and Representative patronage, and there is no reason why more responsibility should not devolve on these officials respectively, and thus a more minute examination of the claims of the respective candidates secured. It is supposable that the officials mentioned know one or more persons in every part of their district, who can give reliable information respecting the character and qualities of candidates.

Our present system, if clearly defined, and made responsible, is well enough. It is the abuse that has crept in that condemns it. But there is no system that we know of that is not liable to be thus affected. It is not probable that the people of this country will be satisfied with the development of an office-holding class. It will answer under a monarchy, but not under our system of government. There are certain routine duties for which a person, now and then, shows an especial aptitude, which require that person to be continued in office indefinitely. There are other positions to which, right or wrong, there are those who think they have a claim, growing out of political relations. We readily confess that it is desirable that office seeking should be discouraged; that the people should seek a livelihood in the independent occupations of private life; that those in office should be continued so long as they are efficient and honest. We are also impressed of a great many other things, for the attainment of which we are able to offer no specific prescriptions. Men should be virtuous, regular in their habits, of pure and noble aspirations. Rascality in private life, and business immoralities should be avoided, and we are ready to urge all this, from time to time. We do not see that society must be recast into new and stronger moulds, or that new business forms and regulations should supplant those now in force, in order to reach the ideal that we may think desirable. There is, unfortunately, in human nature, that which causes, and accounts for, all these evils, and until men are radically changed, the various matters criticised will continue to exist. We would be glad to think that the Civil Service Rules, with Curtis and Cattell as head and tail representatives of their spirit, would evangelize the office-holders, and make them all pure, honest, efficient, hard working men, thus saving us from scandal and trouble, but our faith has not yet reached that point. There must be something else looked to. And one practical step toward real reform in the civil service can be found in good citizens exercising care as to who they recommend for office, and the use of the right to remonstrate when bad nominations are made.

The consular system of the country rests, in great measure, upon an entirely different basis. A class of persons entirely different from those who make applications for home offices, desire appointments abroad. As it is, a number of those who seek foreign positions have other objects in view,—study, recreation, the education of children,—and means with which to supplement the stipend paid by the Government. These are, as a rule, among the best of those who hold positions abroad. But those who in error as to compensation, or the cost of living, go abroad, are liable to disappointment and sorrow. But the worst result is with the Government, which must be discreditably represented, in many particulars, unless the consul, as a charity toward the government, expends money of his own to fairly represent it, in the surroundings of his office. Ought our Government to seek alms of this kind of poor consuls?

LAST of all, Satan came also. In Congress, the petition of Fitz Hugh Lee was read, asking for the removal of his political disabilities and offering to renew the pledge of his loyalty to the United States Government. Mr. Lee was a decided failure during the war as a rebel army officer, and we are afraid, after our national experience of him, that he would be just as much of a failure as a good citizen. Let him come in, however.—*Boston Globe.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

DURING last year the New York Postoffice received 16,500,000 foreign letters.

IN Denmark it has been made illegal to manufacture matches other than those which will ignite only when struck on specially prepared surfaces.

A QUESTION of precedence is troubling Cincinnati. The trouble is, whether an alderman's wife ranks higher than the wife of the County Recorder.

THE executors of Edwin Forrest have effected a settlement with the divorced wife of the deceased by paying her $95,000, she agreeing to forego all her claims for this sum.

SOME Frenchman, it is said, has succeeded in producing a chemical sugar that cannot be distinguished from the best root sugar. It can be produced at a cost of *one half cent per pound.*

A WESTERN paper says dealers in butter classify it as wool-grease, cart-grease, soap-grease, variegated, tessellated cow-grease, boarding house breakfast, inferior tub, common tub, medium roll, good roll and gilt-edge roll. The terms are strictly technical.

A BILL has been introduced in the Illinois Legislature to prevent ticket scalping. It forbids persons to sell tickets without authorization from the transportation company issuing them, under penalty of fine not exceeding $50 or imprisonment of not more than thirty days, and proposes to punish authorized agents who purchase unused coupons. Companies are also required to redeem their coupons within a year.

THE ladies of Leavenworth have in circulation a pledge, of which the following is the gist: "In consideration of our said husbands and fathers signing the pledge to abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks, we do hereby pledge ourselves to henceforth and forever wear no more wool, flax, jute, horse-hair, thread, or anything else on our heads, except the hair that grows there, and use no more newspapers, except as men use the same."

LOUIS LENT, saloon-keeper of Ashland, Nebraska, was cheated by the female singers. He agreed to sell out, and was to receive twenty-five dollars for his liquor, and two hundred dollars for his furniture. He did not get the two hundred dollars, and started in business again, ordering two kegs of beer from Omaha. While the kegs were in the hands of the express company several women seized them and smashed in the heads with a hatchet. The women were sober.

A NATIVE of Bonny, having declared that his fellow countrymen are not cannibals, Commander Verney, R. N., has confuted him with a story conveying the same declaration. The Commander says that while breakfasting on board his own vessel with Ja-Ja, that chief told him he was not a cannibal, but only an epicure, and assured him, that for good eating, "there was nothing like a little boy's ankle." Yet the mind of the poor African is considered to be unapt at nice distinctions.

PERSONAL.

SIR HUGH ALLAN, of Montreal, is now the greatest ship-owner in the world.

GOVERNOR ALLEN, of Ohio, is winning golden opinions from all parties by the excellence of his administration of affairs of the State. He is "waking things up" generally.

THE former law office of Chief Justice Chase survives its owner in Cincinnati. The old sign of "Chase & Ball" is still over the door, and the library and office furniture remain as they were forty years ago.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM GAUNT, who drove the carriage in which rode Lafayette in the grand ovation offered to him, in New York City, forty years ago, died at Natchez last week. During the late war he was sent to Dry Tortugas by General Butler.

MISS KELLOGG has realized more than twice as much as she ever did in a single season before, from her operatic engagements, during the past winter. Her share of the receipts the first week of her engagement in Boston was $3,500, or almost as much as Nilsson has averaged.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE COCKBURN, of England, intends to live in Italy during the extended vacation he is about to take. He will there complete his volume on the authorship of the letters of Junius and make it ready for publication in October. It is said that Sir Alexander thinks that Lord Temple was Junius.

PHEBE COUZINS, ESQ., doesn't dress like her brothers of the bar. She wears a heavy silk with polonaise richly trimmed with black lace, roses in her bosom, white frills around her neck, and a sparkling aigrette in her hair. While pleading she wears a modest jacket, with black velvet hat and plumes, which she often removes while speaking.

DAVID KALAKAUA, the King of Hawaii, is about forty years of age, and has held a seat in the House of Nobles and been Chamberlain to Kamehameha V. He is a nativist, and opposed to foreign control. His grandfather was hanged for poisoning his wife. It is suggested that Dave Kalakana marry Queen Emma, who is a widow, in other words, that he take this controversy out of the hands of the people and make a private quarrel of it.

HAWAII.

Funeral of King Lunalilo.

HONOLULU, March 4, 1874.—Just now our newspapers are filled with accounts of the late King's funeral obsequies, audiences with the new King, receptions at the palace, appointments to office, columns of diplomatic correspondence, and—last, not least, but most ridiculous—columns of "rules and regulations," "articles of war" and "general orders," or, to be more exact, "general order No. 1" from the "Hawaiian War Department."

A KING LAID IN HIS TOMB.

Of the King's funeral it may be said that it was, to a certain extent, imposing and somewhat solemn. It is safe to say that there was more hearty sorrow evinced by the natives than has been witnessed for many days in this land of royal deaths and funerals. Strange to say, there were more natives along the roadside than there were in the procession, fond as they are of assisting on all occasions of public importance. The principal feature of the procession, outside of the imposing funeral car and attendant *kahilis* (feather brushes) borne by persons wearing the royal feather capes, was undoubtedly the naval division. The English ship Tenedos, and American ships Benicia, Tuscarora and Portsmouth, contributed 500 men and officers, being a third of the number in line, estimated to be 1,500. The procession was but seventeen minutes in passing a given point. For several days before the funeral took place there had been rumors that an attempt would be made to assassinate the new King and heir apparent, and the more timid advised that His Majesty should not take part in the procession, but he resolved to make no change in the programme, the only precautions taken being to have a special police force of fifty men surrounding the royal carriage, and an extra guard at the police station, armory and barracks. The remains of the late King were placed in the Mausoleum in Nunana Valley, there to remain until the executors of his will have completed a tomb in the Kawaihao churchyard, into which the remains of his mother and himself are to be placed. He is reported to have said that he "would lived with the people, been made King by them, and when dead he wished to be placed with them in the churchyard of the Mission church."

The King's will provides for building a home for aged, sick and poor natives, and a fund for its maintenance. The story goes that his father will contest the will.—*Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

The Hon[illegible] Trade.

The condition of the American iron trade does not improve, but is rather worse than it was. Our quotations will show that the price of pig iron at Pittsburgh and elsewhere is low to [illegible]. Such sales as are effected are [illegible] made because furnacemen [illegible] money. In rails there is [illegible] significance. The railroads [illegible] holding out for lower figures, but railmakers insist that they cannot take less than $60, and some makers will not make rails at this price. The Cambria Iron Works, the largest of their kind in this country, are standing idle for the want of orders. Scarcely a rail mill in the country is running full time. Meanwhile so insufficient is our tariff to meet the demands of the crisis, we imported from Great Britain, in the months of January and February, 865 tons of bar iron, 10,205 tons of pig iron, and 16,973 tons of railroad iron. Welsh rails were offered in New York last week at $50. Will Congress ever awake to the realization of the distress which now prostrates the leading manufacturing industry of the country?—*Bulletin Iron and Steel Association.*

A REMARKABLE SCENE.

Singular Sequel to a Divorce Suit—The Wife Jumps Into the Grave and Prevents the Interment of Her Husband's Remains.

A very remarkable scene occurred at Greenwood Cemetery, Friday, in which Mrs. Bishop, the wife of Nathaniel C. Bishop, so noted as the parties in the famous Bishop divorce suit, occupied a position of startling conspicuousness. Mr. Bishop, the husband, died on Monday at his residence in New York city. It is said that he requested before his death that his wife should not be permitted to view his remains nor have any control over the arrangements for his funeral or interment. Arrangements for the burial were made by the father-in-law of Mr. Bishop's daughter by his first wife. According to arrangements the funeral services took place at Dr. Tyng's church, on Madison avenue. At the conclusion of the funeral services a son of Mr. Bishop by his last wife, in accordance with instructions from his mother, attempted to induce the undertaker in charge of the interment to take charge of the body and

KEEP IT FOR HIS MOTHER

until the next day, when she would give it a private burial. The undertaker who had been told that he was to obey any order of Mrs. Bishop in the matter, he would not get his fee, declined this request. He was about to put the remains in the hearse when Mrs. Bishop came up and positively forbade him to do so. After some delay and expostulation, Mrs. Bishop consented to have the body removed to Greenwood Cemetery, provided she and her son could have a separate carriage in which to ride there. She was furnished with a carriage, and the funeral cortege proceeded to the cemetery gate without further disturbance. At the entrance Mrs. Bishop got out of her carriage and amid great excitement ordered the coffin to be taken out of the hearse and deposited in the receiving vault, and not in the grave which had been dug for it in the family plot owned by Mr. Bishop. The undertaker persisted in taking the casket containing the body to the grave prepared for it. At the grave Mrs. Bishop, in loud and firm tones, forbade the undertaker to lower the casket into the earth, saying that if he attempted to do so she would

JUMP INTO THE GRAVE

and compel him to lower the dead body upon her. The undertaker attempted to deposit the casket in the grave, when, to the surprise of the spectators, Mrs. Bishop, true to her threat, leaped into the grave. She added to the intensity of the scene by exclaiming that the ladies present were "improper women;" that had poisoned her husband, wishing to "get him out of the way." The Superintendent of the cemetery at last reluctantly yielded to the woman's request, and replaced the body in the receiving vault, and then the excited woman and her son took their departure.

On Saturday morning Mrs. Bishop returned to the cemetery with her son, and after some conversation with the Superintendent, consented to have the body buried in the grave prepared for it, which was done. The Superintendent states that her appearance and dress indicated great poverty.—*Brooklyn Union.*

A MUSCULAR CHRISTIAN.

A Clergyman Conquers a Burglar.

A recent achievement of Rev. D. F. McLeod, an Episcopalian clergyman, residing at "Clark Hill," near Niagara Falls, in Canada, is thus described by the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*: "On Wednesday night last Mr. McLeod was awakened from sleep by the barking of his dog. Thinking there might possibly be something wrong about the premises, he proceeded to an adjoining room, and there found a large-sized burglar. Both men being above the average weight and strength, a pretty lively time ensued for a few minutes. The minister, determined on forcing an unconditional surrender on the part of the burglar, very soon brought his antagonist to a realizing sense of the power and influence of muscular Christianity when properly directed. Succeeding after a violent struggle in throwing the burglar to the floor, he held him there until the arrival of a male servant, who was sent to procure a rope. The servant was ordered to tie the man, but, through fear and trembling, his fingers were unable to perform the office. Seeing that he had only himself to rely upon, the Parson placed his knee upon the breast of his victim, and finally succeeded without aid in securely binding his limbs, after which he lashed him to a heavy piece of furniture, and then mounted guard over him till morning. In the course of the struggle Mr. McLeod sustained quite a severe injury to one of his hands, a bone having been fractured. The burglar was lodged in Welland jail."

JAPANESE HISTORY.

A Description of Europeans.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following: The value of gymnastics as a means of strengthening the body has long been known; and a French professor of gymnastics, M. Paz, used to maintain, in the days before the war, that the French army, by reason of its gymnastic training, was "the only valid portion of the population." It is reserved, however, for a Japanese to discover that one particular kind of gymnastics was serviceable as a preservative against sea-sickness. In a Japanese account of European manners and customs, of which a translation was lately read by Prof. Severini before a learned society at Florence, the author states that swinging forms a regular part of a European boy's education, "in order that—having to seek his fortune in distant lands—he may not suffer from sea sickness." The foreigners, "although good men of business and excellent horsemen, neglect, according to the Japanese writer, "that philosophical and literary culture so much esteemed by our countrymen." Their habits of life, however, are eminently respectable; indeed, "they are as clean as the Japanese themselves." Finally, jealousy is an unknown passion among them, and "so much affection subsists between man and wife that it is quite a common thing to see a European married couple walking arm in arm in public."

BALD MOUNTAIN.

Theory that the Rumbling is Caused by Currents of Electricity.

[From the Oxford (N. C.) Herald.]

A gentleman of scientific attainments, who has been paying some attention to the newspaper accounts about Bald Mountain and its recent fits of eccentricity, suggests the idea that the noise and vibrations, which have caused consternation among the unsophisticated mountaineers, may have been produced by subterranean currents of electricity instead of volcanic fires. This hypothesis is strenghtened by a consideration of the fact that there are to be found no traces of extinct volcanoes in the region of Bald Mountain, nor has it been threatened with a volcano within the memory of the oldest inhabitants.

On the other hand, it is well known that this region abounds in veins of iron and other metals, which, by some chemical change or otherwise, have constructed currents of electricity in their hitherto regular passage, and thus produced the convulsions. We hope the savans, while they are investigating the subject, will take this theory under consideration.

Historical Accuracy of the Bible.

A remarkable paper on the Book of Jonah, by an orthodox Jew, the Chief Rabbi Astruc, will (the *Independance Belge* informs us) appear in the forthcoming number of the *Revue de Belgique*. The author has no hesitation in placing the date of the book two centuries later than the time of the prophet himself, and in regarding it as utterly unhistorical. "It is, in fact, a parable," he says, "and religious belief cannot be gravely disturbed by hearing it called a fable." Nevertheless, the book teaches a high morality. Its great lesson is directed to the religious exclusiveness of the Jews, who held that there could be no true religion beyond their own nation.

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Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

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Louisville Library Scheme.

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Toilet Sacques, Chemises, Ladies' Night Gowns.
Ladies' and Misses Fine White Skirts,
Plain, Tucked and Embroidered.
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At 12½c. Choice New Style Spring Dress Goods.
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Goods for men's wear, at very low prices.
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, April 1, 1874.

The gloom and stringency of yesterday proved to render dull the operations of business. The day was not marked by other than the usual looking around precedent to first of April settlements. Even preparations of this character have been generally made, and there is little stir probable for a few days to come. To-day will be signalized by the usual activity incident to the first of April, and this over, we may have a more definite market to report.

Reports yesterday from London are to the effect that it is the general opinion on the Stock Exchange that the rate of discount of the Bank of England will be advanced on Thursday next. This implies that the reported stock panic was in some degree serious.

A synopsis of Report No. 5, of the series of 1873–74 (fiscal year), from the Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department, enables us to furnish the following results of the foreign trade and specie movements for the first five months of the current fiscal year. The comparisons with the corresponding months of the previous fiscal year show:

1. A decrease of foreign goods marketed for consumption in the United States of.....$58,597,821
2. A decreased cutgo of gold and silver, after deducting receipts of foreign specie, of..... 26,596,692
1. An increased export of domestic produce, reduced to gold value, of 34,286,802

The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer, at his stock sales room, 106 Smithfield street:

Sewickley Gas Co.	$ 23 00
Iron City National Bank	101 00
National Bank of Commerce	136 00
Bank of Pittsburgh	70 00
Hand Street Bridge	55 50
Monongahela Bridge	85 75
Pittsburgh Gas Co	80 50
Newland & Pittsburgh Railroad	44 00
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.	88 00

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 90 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks and the following quotations of telegraphers from the latest advices by

Gold	Opened.	Closed.
U. S. 5-20s—1881—coupons	113⅝	113⅝
Do., do. 1881	119⅝	119⅝
5-20 1862	117⅛	117⅛
5-20—1864	119¼	119¼
" 1865	120⅛	120⅜
" 1865 new	119⅝	119⅝
" 1867	120⅛	120⅛
" 1868—coupons	119⅝	119⅝
10-40's	114⅝	114⅝
Currency 6's	117½	117
New 5 per cents	115	115
10-40's—coupons	115	115

RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	101	100⅝
Erie	38	38¾
L. C.	103⅝	103⅝
C. & I. C.	32¾	32⅝
St. Paul	44¾	44¾
Do. preferred	66	66
Michigan Southern	79¾	80⅛
Do. Central	81	80¾
North Western Common	70	72¾
Do. preferred	106	106
Rock Island	89¾	89⅝
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93¾	93¾
Pacific Mail	48⅝	48⅞
Western Union Telegraph	79¾	79¾
Ohio & Mississippi	31⅛	31⅛
Union Pacific	14⅜	14⅜
Toledo & Wabash	44⅝	44⅝
Harlem	127	127¾
Chicago and Alton	104¾	105
Adams Express	97¾	97⅝
American Express	67⅞	68
U. S. Express	69¾	70
W., Farzo & Co. Express	27	28
Quicksilver	11¾	12
Panama	118¾	93
Fort Wayne	93¾	93
Merchants Union Express	22	21
Hannibal and St. Joseph	23	

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 15 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Closed.
Penna. Central	51½
" scrip	98¾
Reading	98¾
United Cos. of N. J.	121
Oil Creek	14¾
Lehigh Valley	61¾
A. & R. R. 7-30	92
Central Transportation	44¾
Empire do.	21

NEW YORK, March 31, 1874.

Money was held at 4@5, closing at 4. Sterling was quiet at 484½ for sixty days and 487¾ for sight. Customs receipts were $330,000. Gold sight. Customs receipts were $330,000. Gold closed at 113⅝, after selling at 113⅝@113¾. The carrying rates were 1 to 4 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $46,000. The clearings were $53,000,000. State bonds were quiet and lower. Governments were firm. The total exports of produce for the week amount to $6,067,068. The stock market was alternately weak and strong on conflicting dispatches from London and Washington. Wabash was partic. larly active, and declined from 45 to 43¾ on unfavorable reports as to the condition of the company, recovered later to 44¾, and again declined to and closed at 44¾. During the last hour of business the market was firm, with a general improvement in prices, except for Wabash. Western Union, Union Pacific, C. C. & I. C., Erie and Pacific Mail were the strongest stocks on the list. News received after the close of business of the action of the Senate upon the financial question encouraged the bulls, who look for an active and strong market to-morrow. The sales between ten and two o'clock amounted to 138,000 shares, of which 24,000 were Western Union, 26,000 Union Pacific, 21,000 Wabash, 23,000 Lake Shore, 12,000 Erie, and 7,500 Pacific Mail.

Government Bonds.—U. S. consols of 1881, 12½; 5-20s of '62, 117¾; do of '64, 119¾; do of '65, 120¾; do. new, 119¾; do of '67, 120¾; do '68, 119¾; 10-40s, 115; currency 6s, 117.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 104; Tennessee, old, 88½; do new, 88; Virginia, 6s, 56; do 5s, 56; North Carolina 6s, 28½; do new, 22½.

Stocks.—Canton, 38; Cumberland Coal, 23; Adams Express, 97½; Canton, 38; Cumberland Coal, 23; Adams Express, 97½; Wells, Farzo & Co's Express, 28; American Express, 69; Pacific Mail, 48½; Erie, 38¾; do preferred, 66; New York Central, 100½; Harlem, 127½; preferred, 132; Michigan Central, 80; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 93; Michigan Southern, 80; Illinois Central, 72¾; Rock Island, 89¾; New Jersey Central, 121; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 93¾; Western Union, 79¾; St. Paul, 44¾; do preferred, 66; Fort Wayne, 93; Chicago & Alton, 104¾; do preferred, 132; Terre Haute, 12; do preferred, 35; Chicago & Alton, 106; do. preferred, 118; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 94; Burlington & Quincy, 104¾; Lake Shore, 93; Ontario, 32½; Toledo & Wabash, 44¾; Central Pacific, 90¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 31¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 106¾.

LONDON, March 31—4 P. M.—The depression in the stock market continues. The shares have declined as low as 2½. Consols 91¾; 5-20s of '65, 109¾; do. '67, 109; 10-40's, 104; new 5's, 104¾; New York Central, 96; Erie, 34¾; preferred 69.

PARIS, March 31.—Rentes, 59f 50c.
FRANKFORT, March 31.—5-20s of '62, 88¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 31, 1874.

There are no new features in the general markets deserving of special notice; trade is generally reported dull, as it always is at this particular time, but an improvement early this coming month is confidently expected. As will be seen, there have been some changes made in prices of the hog product. Lard has been advanced and a price established for Canvassed Hams. Coffee has again taken a turn backward, under the influence of recent advices from Rio, and the market is weaker. Grain and Flour continue quiet and unchanged.

APPLES—Sales of green Apples, in a jobbing way, at $4 to $5 ⅌ brl. for fair to prime, and $6 for choice.

APPLE BUTTER—40@7c ⅌ gallon.

BEANS—The market continues overstocked, but we continue former quotations, $2@2.25 ⅌ bushel.

BUTTER—Prime to choice, 30@36; fancy, 42. There is not much call except for the best, hence low grade butter is dull, and the supply is steadily accumulating.

CHEESE—There is a steady local demand but prices remain as last quoted, 12½@14 for prime Ohio Factory, and 13@13½ for New York.

CRANBERRIES—Quotable at from $15@18 ⅌ brl., as to quality and condition.

COUNTRY BACON AND SMOKED LARD—Shoulders, 6@7c; Ribbed Sides, 7@7½; Clear Sides, 8@8½; Hams, 9@9½. Country Lard, 8@9.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet and unchanged. Apples 9@10, as to quality. Peaches, 10@12 for mixed; 14@15 for halves and 18@20 for peeled.

EGGS—The arrivals on Monday were heavy, but dealers are impressed with the belief that the rush is over for this week, at least, hence there is a firmer feeling, although prices remain unchanged, 14@15.

FLOUR—As noted in our last report, the market is firmer, but trade continues quiet and prices are unchanged. We continue to quote spring wheat flours at $6.75@7.75, the outside figure for fancy Minnesotas; $7.75@8.25 for red winter wheat, and $8@10 for white. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—There is no movement in Wheat in this market; there is but little offering and but little call for it; prices remain as last quoted at $1.50@1.55 for red and $1.60@1.65 for white. The Oat market is generally quoted firm. Some dealers asking for an advance, but we continue former quotations of 50@52 for mixed and 52@55 for white. Bar Corn continues scarce and may be quoted steady at 75 in bulk and 77@78 sacked. Shelled Corn is also quite high, but there does not seem to much inquiry for it. There is little or nothing doing in either Rye or Barley, and in the absence of sales we are unable to quote.

GROCERIES—It was believed, as noted in our report of yesterday, that the Coffee market had or was about to take a turn in favor of holders, but a late Rio telegram reports a decline of two cents ⅌ lb. with free receipts and a further accumulation of stocks, and this may be all that is to be expected, has checked the movement which had set in east during the latter part of the week, and the market is at this writing very dull and depressed. There is no change in roasted, which ranges all the way from 30@35—roasters seem to be working independent of each other as regards prices. There is nothing new to record in refined sugars, which rule steady.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 12½; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11c; Standard A, 10½; Extra C, 10c; Yellow C, 9½; Dark Yellow, 9c; Extra C, 9¾; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9¼; American Extra C, 9. Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9, as to quality.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 30; prime, 29; good, 28, fair, 27½. Roasted, on account of so much outside competition, prices have declined from 29 to 31 for 1 pound packages; loose, 3c less.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 80c; fair to prime old, 70@75.

SPICES—Extra White Pepper, 20c; Sugar Drips, 16c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9½; Patna, 8¾c; Rangoon, 8@8½.

HAY—There was a large supply of loose hay in Allegheny yesterday and this morning, but prices were pretty well sustained, ranging from $22.50 to $30, and very little second class to be had in condition. Baled continues quiet and unchanged, ranging from $18 to $26.

HOPS—Quiet and unchanged; nominal.

LARD—Is in light supply; prices unchanged; $5 per brl. to the trade, and $5.50 in a jobbing way.

MAPLE SYRUP—Gallon jugs quotable at from $1.30@1.35. Maple Sugar, 10@11c.

ONIONS—Dull; $4@5 per brl.

POTATOES—Prime Peach Blows are still quoted at $1.30@1.35 per bushel by the car load, and $1.35@1.50 out of store; other kinds selling all the way from $1 to $1.15.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens in demand, with sales at 18@20c. Dressed Turkeys, 16@17.

PROVISIONS—Hams, canvassed Sugar Cured, 13c. Extra Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9½; Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, 12 cts. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 16@17. Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 8c. Bacon Rib sides, 9½c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 11½c. Mess Pork, $17.00 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tres, 10½. Do. half tubs, 11½c. Do. tubs 11¾. Do. in 5 lb. cartons, 12½c. Do. in 3 lb. pails 13½c. ⅌ pound. Do. in 5 lb. pails, 13½. Do in 5 lb. pails, 13½. Ham Sausage, 10c.

SEEDS—Clover Seed still quote at $5.75@6.25 ⅌ bushel. Timothy, $3.10@3.25. Flax Seed, $2.75@3.

WHISKY—Highwines, 96@$1.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 31, 1874.

This being the last day of the month, as well as the last day of the quarter, a great deal of trade was made by the bulls to force prices up so as to enable them to squeeze the "shorts," but it was a failure; the offerings, contrary to general exception, were large, unusually so, and prices, as compared with yesterday, were considerably lower. We heard of a sale at Parker at 70 per brl—whereas yesterday it was quoted up to $1.88@1.90. Refined was also reported weaker, but there was no quotable change in prices; sales at 12¾ on care here last half of April, and 12¾ for first half of May. Philadelphia delivery quoted at 15¾ for first and 16¾ for last half of April; 15¾@15¾ for first and last half of May, 16 for June and July and 16¼ for August.

Oil barrels quiet and unchanged; countries, $1.95; city made, $1.85.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee	Bbls.
Bushnell	Standard O. W.	627
Fisher Bros.	Standard O. W.	162
Duncan	Hutchinson O. W.	547
Total		1,231

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. & WEST PENNA. R. R.

Shipper	Consignee	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co.	Warden, Frew & Co.	313
Livingston Bros.	Warden, Frew & Co.	25
Warden, Frew & Co.	Warden, Earl & Co.	364
Citizens Oil Co.	J B Telford & Co.	360
Total		1,291

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SMITH'S FERRY, Beaver Co., Pa., March 30, 1874.

Crude oil sold on P. R. R. Station ⅌ brl. at 1.38½; at wells, 90c.

New York Breadstuffs Market—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, March 30.—A moderate degree of activity and considerable variableness have been the distinguishing features of our grain market the past week. The business has been largely confined to the domestic and provincial trade. The absence of large lines of shipping advices has prevented the filling of many export orders, and up to Thursday shippers evinced but little desire to purchase to any extent. Since then a better demand has prevailed, and prices of all grades under $6.75 have improved and are in limited supply. The low grades of Spring and Winter Wheat, Extras have been very scarce, and free sales could only be made by substituting to lower figures, and we have had to note much irregularity in the sales and in winter wheat brands generally. The business of the week has been far from satisfactory, although the consumption of wheat flour in this city and neighborhood is in excess of any week during the Winter months. This to us is very conclusive proof that Spring Wheat Flour is attracting more general attention and its consumption is daily increasing. The millers in the Winter Wheat growing States should remember and note carefully the change in the character of our trade. Admitting that the crop of Winter Wheat last year was below an average, still if the consumption of Winter Wheat Flour is yearly falling off, there seems to be good reason for expecting that prices now being paid for Winter Wheat in the interior. It certainly is not business like for millers in the interior to continue to purchase Wheat with no margin for shipment to the seaboard. On the contrary it is decidedly against them, and there is no immediate prospect of any decided change. Our receipts have been large of the low and medium grades of Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, and in most cases receivers have been compelled to yield to effect sales promptly, though favorite Baker's Extras have been well sustained. Choice Double Extras have been quite so freely as hitherto, but not because of any want of confidence in them, and for the moment indicate one of the most absorbing question of the day. Choice Family Extras have sold slowly, and not being plenty are unchanged. A good business has been done in No. 2 and Superfine at improved prices, and we find the stock of these is quite light, and we understand their production is diminishing. City Ground Flour has been in moderate demand at previous prices for the trade and Central America. The exports of the week are 37,829 brls against 20,088 brls for the corresponding week last year. We have added slightly to our stock. The past week chiefly the medium grades of spring.

The features of our wheat market the past week have presented quite a pleasing contrast to the previous one; a marked decline in ocean freights, very limited arrivals and rather more favorable limits to shippers orders have been the chief causes to the satisfactory change and increased activity. The low prices current and a growing impression that a much larger proportion of the surplus of the Northwest has been absorbed by the millers there than there was generally counted on during January and February, have caused it to attract more general attention, and most holders have more confidence in the immediate future; but for the summer months there is a wide difference of opinion. So much depends upon the weather during seed time as to the probable value of wheat during the months of July, August, and September that any opinion advanced at this time would not be entitled to much consideration. Inflation, which now seems a foregone conclusion, must be taken carefully into account. The prospects for winter wheat was never more favorable than at the present time, and, with a large increase in the area under cultivation, we may safely anticipate a gratifying result. The imports into the United Kingdom up to the present time are considerably less than for the corresponding time last year, while their wants are undoubtedly larger; this, we think is not disputed, and with a falling off in the surplus afloat we may reasonably expect prices to average fully up to the present figures during the coming summer. If not, a large business seems assured. At present farmers are busy at the Northwest getting ground in order for the spring work, the condition of the ground is favorable, and with an early seed time the future is full of hope. In winter wheat little has been done, the supply light, values uncertain, and demand moderate; the exports of the week are 47,591 bushels, against 37,166 bushels the corresponding time last year.—Tribune.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—2 cars lumber, Central Ref Co; 4 do lumber, G A Mundorff; 1 do, Aubray & M; 100 brls lime, Geo Mundorff; 1 do, Aubray & M; 100 brls lime, Geo Duncan & Son; 10 bxs machines, Lee S Smith; 72 boxes, S Hare & Son; 2 crts machines, D Q Bigger; 3 crts machines, A Harbaugh M & Co; 12 pkgs do, J Bigger; 3 pkgs beer, J Lissey & Co; lot produce, M W Rankin; do, Bahmer Bro; 1 car produce, M W Rankin; do, Bahmer Bro; 1 car brick, Rosenbaum & Co; 1 car corn and corn, S B Flood & Co; 1 do, W G Miller; 1 do s iron, National Tube Co; 55 bdls rakes, J P Dean; 10 bundles do do applies, P Dorf & Son; 87 pcs 2 pipe, Wm Hutchinson; 29 jugs merysup, Voigt M & Co; 100 o brls, C A Wormcastle; 2 cars do, S B Morris; 2 brls cigs, F Schleidt; 7 do, I L Lupton; 1 do butter, J H Lobaugh; 1 do, 2 brls cigs, J A Graf & Co; 5 do, E Fox & Co; 1 do, 2 brls cigs, J A Graf & Co; 5 do, A Alwell & Co; 4 do, A T Campbell; 1 ex s sugar, Alwell & Co; 2 cases wares, M Harris & Co; 2 do, R Morris; 2 brls cigs, F Schleidt.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—1 car lumber, J Alston; 1 do Anderson & G; 1 do South P M Co; 1 car h wood Ros H & K; 40 brls flour Schneibach & H; 150 do apples, B B Morris; 1 car do butter, Voigt M & Co; 5 do H Rea Jr; 18 pcs scraps W Fiscenus & Son; 8 pkgs produce 7 brls apples J H Lobaugh; 1 do do, J McCaffrey; 1 do tallow S P Shriver & Co; 82 bags feed Shomaker & Co; 105 brls flour J W Roberts; 25 do J Porterfield; 25 do J s Patterson; 1 do eggs A do Rea; 4 pkgs do, Voigt M & Co; 1 brl Rea; 4 pkgs butter W H Graff & Co; 1 brl o apples 6 sks potatoes L H Hunnard; 1 car hoops Phillips & M; 1 brls tallow Reed Bro; 1 car apples Voigt M & Co; 2 do lumber Sisck & S; 1 do D Nease & Son; 1 do bat Scott & G; 2 do Schneibach & H; 1 do plaster Mills & Co; 5 brls spirits Kiser & Co; 25 do J McKay; 15 pkgs tobacco M W Rankin; 15 do E Porterfield; 14 brls liquor J Carothers; 1 car barley Franenheim & Co; 3 do p lead Fahnestock H & L; 1 do grease R Owens; 100 brls flour B H Voskamp; 1 car hay D Graff & Co; 50 do flour owners; 21 brls pickles Aiken W & F; 99⅝ do 25 cases c goods J H Lippencott; 1 car flour W Culp; 1 do s iron Mullens & M.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—183 sks grain, H J McCracken Bro; 10 brls flour, S S Marvin; 50 do, B H Voskamp; 100 bkts s grease, S Emart & Co; 7 brls g apples, Head C & Co; 1 car hay, A T Campbell; 2 tubs butter, T Todd; 6 eggs 10 do 2 eggs, E Fox & Co; 10 half butts tobacco, Knox & O; 5 brls rope 4 bags rags, Goodfree & Co; 61 brls flour, M D Williams; 100 do W Gray; 2 do apples, Voigt M & Co; 11 do M Grocan; 10 do g apples, Voigt M & Co; 2 cars e corn, whisky, Klinordlinger & Co; 2 cars e corn, Hildebrand, McC & Co; 15 tobacco, S P Shriver & Co; 1 car wheat, W B Hays & Son; 30 bags m feed, I Hipsley; 50 do meal, Schomaker & Co; 5 brls fruit, Harris & B.

ALLEGHENY STATION—20 sks 3 brls flour, G F Comley; 1 car p load, Bergner & Co; 10 do flour, Knox & Son; 1 do shingles, W Arentz & Co; 2 do staves, W League; 1 do shingles, M Simon; 2 brls eggs, W H Moore; 1 do, H Carson; 1 car lumber, W Chisholm; 1 do lime, Holmes & Co; 1 do staves, H C Rhodes; 2 do, C Albricht; 2 do, J H Long; 1 do lumber, Reed Bro; 25 brls sugar, Lantz & W; 55 brls eggs, 1 tub butter, McFerron Bro; 2 rolls leather, Graham & S; 100 barrels lime, John Dyer.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—6 cars lime Isabella F Co, 17 do A J Dull, 48 do coal N Y and C & C Co, 5 do A W R R Co, 1 do S Hood W, 2 do Armstrong D and Co, 25 do Sable C Co; 1 do ice Chaut L I Co, 2 do potatoes Voigt M & Co, 2 do bran P H R Co, 4 do J stone L L Dougherty, 1 do h goods A Scott, 1 car skid Pittsburgh Forge Works, 1 do G A Mundorff, 1 do Kopp & Co; 1 do s brick Phillips N & Co.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—2 cars flour, Woodward & W.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 31, 1874.

FLOUR—Steady and in moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 spring $1.23¾; No 2 $1.19¾, regular fresh cash; $1.19¾ seller April; $1.24¾ seller May; No 3 $1.17. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No 2 mixed 61¾@61¾c regular; 62¾c strictly fresh spot; seller April 61¾c; seller May 64¾; rejected old 60@60¾c. Oats dull and prices lower; No 2 42¾c regular spot; 46¾c seller May; rejected 43c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No 1 90@92c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand at 93c.

PROVISIONS—Pork: demand active and prices advanced; $13.30 cash or April; $13.55@13.65 May. Lard active at $9.10 cash or April; $9.15 May. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon: demand fair and market firm.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 17c. Flour: more doing; superfine was steady and State $5.30@5.45; common to good $6.15@6.40; good to choice $6.50@6.70. Wheat dull and declining; No 2 spring $1.50@1.54; No 3 $1.46; No 2 winter red $1.58@1.60. Rye quiet at 93@94½c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn dull and declining; high mixed and yellow western 80@80½c; prime old western mixed 80@80½c. Oats dull and lower; mixed western 56@58c; white 58@62c. Hay and hops without interest and unchanged. Provisions firmer; pork 75@78c; refined Lard 9¾c. Turpentine firm at 47c. Pork firm at $16.75. Beef unchanged. Middles steady at 9¾c. Lard heavy; prime steam 9 11-16@9¾c. Butter firm; fair to fancy 24@33c. Cheese firm at 11@17¾c. Whisky firm at 92c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 31.—Corn firm; white 75@76c; yellow scarce and firmer at 82c. Hay dull; prime $17. Hams firm at 12@12½c. Molasses in light demand; fermenting common 30@32c; fair to prime lots in yards; not sufficient trade to establish quotations; sales of 100 hhds at 33@36c. Sugar dull; fair to good 9¾@10¾c; prime to choice 11@11½c; sales 84,87½; 50 Michigan stocks, 9¾; 100 do, 9¾; 50 do, 9¾; 100 do, 9¾; 50 Michigan stocks, 9¾; 100 do, 9¾; 50 do, 9¾; 100 do, $4,87½. Sheep and lambs: receipts of the day 500 head; total for week four fat 4,000; market active at 3@4c for sheep from last week's prices; some extra sheep 5c. Hogs: receipts of the day 1,000 head; total for week 4,000; market active at 6@6½c for Michigan; 6@6½c for Illinois; 6½@6¾c for Indiana; 6¾@7c for Ohio; 7@7¼c for Kentucky; 7¼@7½c for Tennessee; sales of 1,000 Illinois at 6½c; 1,000 Indiana at 6¾c; 1,000 Ohio at 7c; 1,000 Kentucky at 7¼c; 1,000 Tennessee at 7½c; 1,000 Illinois at 6¾

HOME NEWS.

Gas Explosion.

On Monday evening about six o'clock, Mr. John McDermitt, who resides at No. 97 Liberty street, Allegheny, discovered that the gas pipe in the hallway of his residence was leaking and took a lighted candle to hunt the leak. He found it very unexpectedly; the escaping gas gaited and. exploded, tearing off the plaster on he walls. No further damage was done.

Slight Fire.

Shortly after two o'clock yesterday afternoon Lieut. Syllenberg, of Allegheny, discovered fire in an unoccupied house, corner of Robinson and Corry streets. He forced a way into the house and extinguished the fire before but very little damage was done. It ignited from a large fire in the grate, which had been left there by the parties who had moved out of the house in the morning.

Allegheny Park Commission.

The Allegheny Park Commission held a meeting last evening, and approved bills amounting to $940 37.

The Secretary was directed to prepare a statement of the expenses of maintaining the parks during the past year, for the use of the Finance Committee of Councils.

Mr. Harper was directed to remove the music stand in East Park.

Adjourned.

Prohibitionists in Council.

The Prohibition Executive Committee met in the rooms of the Temperance Alliance on last evening. Thirteen wards were represented. The 19th, 20th and 21st reported meetings for organization on Monday next. The meeting showed an increased determination to work in a separate political party as the only effectual way to accomplish the extermination of whisky in this county and state.

After the appointment of several committees, a general discussion was indulged in by Messrs. Hasbetger, Kirk, Glenn, Powell, Nicholson, McGaw and others, as to the best method to pursue in order to secure victory at the polls. The best of feeling prevailed, and all were of the opinion that the ballot was the only power that could furnish relief. The meeting adjourned to meet on Saturday evening next.

Conductor Surprised.

Yesterday afternoon, conductor Sammy Elliott, who has had charge of the Wilkinsburg accommodation on the Pennsylvania Railroad, for a long time, was made the recipient of an agreeable surprise. This gentleman to-day takes charge of the Mail train, vice Wildman, resigned; and as the train was laying on a siding at Wilkinsburg, at three o'clock, his crew, through baggage master, Mr. A. A. Conner, presented Mr. Elliott with an elegant conductor's lamp, appropriately inscribed. It was a real surprise to the gentleman, who throught his courtesy and efficiency, has won for himself a host of friends. His crew regret parting with him, but knowing that he is promoted, they have thus expressed their esteem for him. After the presentation a banquet was served and appropriate toasts were drank, which were responded to in a happy manner. Taken in all it was a most pleasant affair and a fitting parting tribute.

A NEW COUNCILMAN.

Election in the First Ward, Allegheny.

An election was held in the First ward, Allegheny, yesterday, for the purpose of selecting a member of Select Council for the unexpired term of Mr. S. C. Schoyer, resigned. The candidates were Adam Bepler, Wm. Longden and E. S. McKelvey. The result was—Bepler, 103; Longden, 35; McKelvey, 48. Therefore Mr. Bepler was declared elected.

DETERMINED ON SUICIDE.

The Third Attempt Not Successful.

About two o'clock this morning, Officer McNally brought John Shuffler to the lock-up. He had left Gruber's hotel on Liberty street, with the avowed intention of committing suicide. He was caught at the Suspension bridge while attempting to drown himself. John is a German and is apparently laboring under a mental aberation. This is his third attempt at suicide. Captain Irwin took care of him and will have him disposed of this morning.

RESULT OF A LETTER.

Libel Suit Against One of the Temperance Ladies.

Those of our readers who have been attending the meetings of the Temperance crusaders will remember that on the 24th of March, at a meeting held in the Second U. P. Church, on Sixth avenue, a communication was read from Mrs. Finley Torrens relative to a visit paid to Barker's saloon in East Liberty. The document contained, with an expression of the writer's views regarding the character of the establishment, and it is needless to state that they were not flattering. Faber, it appears, has an opinion of his own as to the kind of a saloon he keeps, and thinks he has been libelled and misrepresented. Accordingly, he appeared before Alderman McMasters yesterday afternoon and instituted suit for libel against Mrs. Torrens, basing it upon the letter referred to above, and a warrant was issued.

POLITICAL.

Young Men's Republican Club.

A meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club of Allegheny was held last evening in the office of the Water Committee.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. L. McMullen was appointed a committee to apply to the Court for a charter for the club. The Executive Committee reported progress in the preparation of the new hall for the club, and that it would be ready for occupancy by the second Tuesday in April.

The Committee on Membership reported a large number of applicants for membership.

It was decided to extend invitations to the Governor and a number of other officials to attend the formal opening of the club's hall.

A committee of ten was appointed to make all necessary arrangement for the formal opening of the hall.

Adjourned.

APPEALS FROM ASSESSMENTS.

Cases From the Twenty-fifth Ward.

The Board of Revision met as usual yesterday morning, Mr. McElroy in the chair. There was no representation from the following wards: Second, Fifth, Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Nineteenth, Twenty-seventh, Thirtieth, Thirty-second, and Thirty-fourth.

On motion, Professor Drum was substituted for Mr. Smithson on the Thirteenth ward Special Committee.

Appeal of Young & Fleishman, of the Twenty-fifth ward, on saw mill. Assessmeat reduced from $5 000 to $3,000.

No appeals were presented from the Twenty-sixth ward.

Mr. Lewis moved that the balance of the 150 feet lots on block between Fortieth street and Main, be reduced from $250 to $200 per foot. Carried.

The motion to reduce the price per foot on lots between Main and Forty-second streets from $250 to $200 was lost.

On motion, the report of the Seventeenth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty sixth wards were finally adopted.

After roll call the Board adjourned till this morning, when appeals will be heard from the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth wards.

A CRITIC CAUGHT.

A Nut for the "Leader" to Crack.

The erudite critic of the all-wise *Leader* has been airing his historical knowledge in a criticism of the editorial correspondent of a contemporary, who mentioned Gen. Greene as being at one time a resident of Savannah, Georgia. Says the accomplished historian of the diminutive evening luminary; "General Greene was never a resident of Savannah," but of Rhode Island. He simply commanded a Patriot Army of the South under Washington's orders. He lived and died in 'Little Rhody,' and his grandson there has recently written a life of him. . . . *should have a school history of the Revolution in the carpet-bag*, if he will write up Southern reminiscences."

When wisdom thus so authoritatively speaks, perhaps the rest of the world should silence keep; but if the privilege was allowed, the entitled scribe might suggest his castigator to drop his juvenile history and take a look at the records again where such passages as the following are found:

"On the termination of hostilities, he returned to Rhode Island, and in 1785 removed with his family to Georgia, where he died suddenly in June of the following year.—*Putman's Cyc. of Biography, page 459.*

"On Monday last, the 19th day of June, died at his seat near Savannah, Nathaniel Green, Esq., late Major General in the army of the United States, and on Tuesday morning his remains were brought to town to be interred. &c., &c.—*From the "Gazette of the State of Georgia," June 22d, 1786.*

SPECIAL TO THE LADIES.

An Item of Interest to Them in Spring Shopping.

The bright spring weather, of which we have had one or two days, is rapidly approaching, and all judicious purchasers among the ladies are attending now to their shopping. At such a time we know they will take a word of advice kindly, especially since it will help them in making their purchases, and be advantageous also in a financial way. Our advice simply is that they go to the popular dry goods house of Messrs. Boggs & Buhl, No. 128 Federal street, Allegheny, and take a look over their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

It would be impossible to enumerate a tithe of the attractions they will find at this place, but one or two samples will give an idea of the whole. This firm is now making a specialty of dress goods, in which they offer special bargains, for instance, they offer 25 inch Imported Stripe Poplins at 25 cents—value 37½. 27 inch Grey de Rege at 25 cents—usual price 37½. New stripe French Silks at 75, 87½ and 90 cents. They are also offering a choice line of Black Cashmere Silks fully 25 cents a yard less than the usual value.

Among their dress goods are new Grey Silk Pougees, new Grey Silk Diagonals, new Silk Warp Poplins, together with a superb assortment of Stripe Silks on tinted grounds, which are exceedingly rich and beautiful

The attention of Messrs. Boggs & Buhl, however, is not confined exclusively to dress goods, but a general assortment of dry goods, and a very large stock, will be found in their house. Their goods are all warranted, and their prices are the lowest of the low—a fact which will be verified by a visit to the store. They do not find it necessary to make boasts of what they have or their prices, but ask merely a visit from all who would be convinced. We commend the establishment, honestly, to all who would get the best goods for the least money.

THE TEMPERANCE WORK.

Meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union Yesterday Afternoon—Whiskey in the Kitchen Voted Down—10,000 Copies of a Temperance Address to Young Men to be Printed and Distributed.

Yesterday afternoon the Woman's Christian Temperance Union held a meeting in the Fourth avenue Baptist Church. (Rev. Dr. Pearson's) The attendence was somewhat diminished, owing, no doubt, to the inclemency of the weather, and the nearness of moving day, with some. The President, Mrs. Collins, called the meeting to order at two and a half o'clock, when Rev. Dr. Pearson opened the proceedings by reading a portion of the Fortieth chapter of Isaiah, after which a prayer was offered, by the same Reverend gentlemen.

A portion of the 750th hymn was then sung.

The minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Communications were next read: One from the Y. M. C. A., endorsing the movement and tendering their rooms for the use of the Women's Temperance Union.

A "Band of Promise," in four companies, has been organized in the Westminster Presbyterian church, Torrens Station.

Rev. Mr. Weir, of Canonsburg, made a short address. He said in Washington county there was no license law, but whiskey was sold there, because it was brought there from Pittsburgh by young men. He wanted the ladies to know that they had a great enemy to fight. The Pittsburgh women did not yet know their strength, but were soon finding it out. God was in their movement and was their strength. He wanted them not to fear derision.

Mrs. Miller led in prayer.

Mr. McGowan, of Steubenville, said it was the first time he had ever made a speech. He had just come from Steubenville, where they had had 107 saloons, not one of which is open today. There are some five wholesale houses that will soon close. He wanted the Pittsburgh women to labor on.

WHISKY IN THE KITCHEN.

Mrs. Magoffin offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, We believe the use of liquor in our kitchens for flavoring purposes results in imparting a taste for it to many children and servants; therefore,

Resolved, That we, as housekeepers, pledge ourselves to banish it from our cookery and our tables.

"All hail the power of Jesus' name" was afterward sung.

Mrs James Rynd next rose and said she was ready for the crusade and wanted to go to work. She had girded her armor on. God was on their side. If God was not on their side then there was no use for them to go. She was an enemy to nobody, she loved God, and hoped they would accept her for the work.

Dr. Starr was next called upon. He was not a D. D. but an M. D. He had just come from Ohio and related incidents of the work there.

Mrs. Van Horn made a few remarks and again urged the young ladies to have nothing to do with young men who are moderate drinkers. She had never admitted any young man to her society that drank. They say some women drink, but it was men that had taught them, and she thought woman had as much sense as men, and she wanted them to go to work right away.

After singing another hymn, Mrs. Hubley led in prayer.

AN INCIDENT.

Rev. Mr. Farris related an incident of the work near Beaver. A man had made the remark that he would go into a saloon where the women were about to visit, and would take a drink. He did so, and dropped dead at the bar. He thought it was a visitation of God. Several facts were also referred to, and he closed with an appeal to continue in the work.

A communication from Mrs. W. W. Morris was read, urging citizens to sign the pledge, and create a healthy public sentiment.

Mrs. Taylor said we were on the eve of a great moral revolution. Intemperance, the legitimate offspring of moral darkness, was undermining our institutions. They would pull the inebriate out of the depths and restore to him his lost manhood, and thus glorify Christ on earth. They would beat back the tidal wave of intemperance and say, "Thus far and no further."

"My country, 'tis of thee," was then sung."

REV. DR. PEARSON'S VIEWS.

Rev. Dr. Pearson next being called upon, said, that he thought this was emphatically a woman's movement. He had kept away from the meeting because he thought men ought not to advise in its councils. He was heartily in the movement of the ladies, and believed the President would livetto write the epitaph over liquor's grave.

Mrs. Vernon spoke briefly and urged the women on to greater efforts, and thought they had hitherto been too neglectful of the great work.

Mrs. Olden gave a synopsis of the work as it is progressing on the South Side.

Mrs. Taylor, of the South Side, then made a short address, and said that great glory would result from this work.

Mrs. McNeely also spoke, and urged on the work, and said she was heart and soul in it, and that God would help her and the sisters engaged in this work.

Another hymn was sung.

TEMPERANCE ADDRESS FOR YOUNG MEN.

Mrs. W. W. Morris offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to draft an address to the young men of the two cities, showing the evils of moderate drinking, and urging upon them the duty of temperance men, and that 10,000 of the same be printed and gratuitously distributed through the Secretary.

Mrs. Collins, the President, appointed the following ladies the committee: Miss Haller, Miss Smith, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. W. W. Morris and Mrs. Dr. Sherrit.

Rev. W. J. Reid's, the First Presbyterian Church on Seventh avenue was chosen as the place for holding the next meeting, on Friday afternoon at half-past two o'clock.

It was resolved to hold a mass meeting in the Sixth Presbyterian Church on Franklin street, to morrow evening at eight o'clock.

Mrs. Hill stated that the executive committee would meet after the meeting had adjourned.

Rev. Dr. Pearson pronounced the benediction, after which the audience dispersed. As they were going out, Rev. Mr. Galley and a deputation came from the Monongahela Presbytery, which had just adjourned, with a series of resolutions adopted by them, (they are published in another column,) when the audience was again called to order, and they were read and received, Rev. Galley making a short supplementary address. This closed the proceedings. The Executive Committee then went into a secret session.

On the South Side.

Yesterday morning the South Side Ladies' Christian Temperance Union held a very enthusiastic meeting in the Rev. Mr. Humphrey's church. A number of ladies made speeches, and, after the meeting adjourned, called upon was of saloons were visited. The first called upon was Kobach's, corner of Twenty-fifth and Sarah sts., alley, opposite the Opera House. In the alley ladies engaged in religious conversation when a number of men were playing cards in a saloon. They manifested no indignity whatever was offered the ladies. In the saloon next the Washington Engine house, on third street, kept by a man named Brosky, services were held. A number of other saloons were visited, and everywhere the ladies were respectfully treated.

REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

Wills Probated and Letters of Administration Granted in March.

The following is a report of the business transacted by Register Gray during the month closed yesterday:

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedents.	*Administrators.*	*Bond.*
Nancy D. Stangee	Henry Stangee	$ 3,000
William Baillie	Eleaner Baillie	100
Chas. H. Beynon	Robert Porter	4,000
Thos. Dickson	Margaret Dickson	800
Rachael Glancy	Dr. L. McCurdy	5,400
August Seidle	Mary Gander	200
Nicholas Farmerie	John A. Farmerie	300
Henry Uhlenberg	John Warner	1,000
Thos. F. Smith	Geo. Smith	7,000
John Casson	Sarah Casson	600
Dr. G. L. McCook	Willis F. McCook	14,000
Patrick McCarten	Thos. McCartan	4,000
James J. Scott	Lydia A. Scott	300
Christian Konig	James O. Bull	20,000
John Kennelly	Rev. P. J. Quillett	1,200
Rev. M. F. Devlin	Peter C. Devlin	800
John Meuer	Elizabeth Meuer	1,200
Lewis Frew	Maria Frew	800
John L. Miller	James Rose	1,000
Wm. Charlton	Mrs. Eliza Charlton	1,000
Henry Welsh	Jane Welsh	400
Rose Hannon	John O'Dougherty	100
Valentine Shook	Grace Shook	400
Wm. Martin	Wm. Martin, Jr.	1,000
Peter Peterson	Lewis Peterson	10,000
Chas. W. McHenry	Neil McHenry	800
Nancy Ann Hall	Jas. Hall	500
Jennette G. McDonald	John Given, John Rose, Alexander R. Burns, Robert A. Burns	2,000
Mary E. Wakeham	W. H. Wakeham, Robert T. Miller, Joseph Miller	1,000
Darthua W. Ingalls	Bernhardt Straub	Anthony Ambos
Benjamin Lewis	Ruth Lewis	
Amelia Sawdon	William F. Shinn	

Duryeas' "Satin Gloss Starch"

is the whitest and purest, consequently the strongest Starch in the world. It gives a clear white and glossy finish. Be sure you get it "Duryeas'" on every package.

MR. DURYEA, *Dear Sir:* We have thoroughly tested your Satin Gloss Starch in our laundry for over a year, and find it to be the best we have ever used. It gives the finest finish, is entirely white and always uniform; also contains more strength than any other starch.

DETROIT STEAM LAUNDRY,
107 Bates Street.
December 3, 1872. MWF.

Anderson Sash Balance.

Nearly all the leading business houses of the city, that are now engaged in constructing edifices to meet the demands made upon them by the public, are adopting the Anderson Sash Balance as a marked improvement on the old style of windows. It seems to meet with increased favor as people through experience become acquainted with its characteristics. The Exchange National Bank has made preparations to introduce it in its new building.

MONONGAHELA PRESBYTERY.

Resignation of Rev. S. B. Reed Tendered—The Call of the Eleventh U. P. Church—Rev. G. K. Ormond Sustained and Accepted.

The Presbytery of Monongahela of the United Presbyterian Church met yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment, in the Third church, Pittsburgh, the Rev. S. R. Frazier, pastor. The Rev. Cyrus B. Hatch occupied the Chair as Moderator. The roll being called, it was found that nearly all the clerical and lay members were present. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. The Rev. J. D. Irons was then elected Moderator for the ensuing quarter.

Rev. S. B. Reed arose and tendered his resignation of the pastorate of the Fifth church. He said that he had been a member of Presbytery for seventeen years, and that owing to various causes he was unable to bear the burden longer. He commended his flock to their care and that of the Chief Shepherd. He had experienced bright and dark days, and prayed, in bidding them farewell, that they would be blessed and be a blessing.

On motion, Rev. Dr. Cooper was invited to sit as a consultative member. Rev. Mr. Watson was received from Mercer Presbytery. The Eleventh church, Pittsburgh, extended a call to the Rev. George K. Ormond. On motion, the call was sustained, presented and accepted, and the Committee on Supplies ordered to make arrangement for his installation.

The resignation of Mr. Reed was then taken up. The Commissioners from the congregation then presented a paper in which it was stated, that, owing to the health of their pastor, the congregation would offer no objections. They testified to his faithfulness and success, and prayed God's blessing to rest upon him.

Several members of the Presbytery expressed their sincere regrets at the proposed seperation, hoping that the brother's health would be soon restored. High testimony was borne to the character and devotion of Mr. Reed.

Dr. Cooper and others spoke highly of the work accomplished by Rev. Mr. Reed during his pastorate.

The resignation was then solemnly accepted by a rising vote, and the ties between Mr. Reed and his congregation severed.

A certificate of ministerial standing was granted Rev. S. B. Reed.

Rev. W. J. Reid presented the following, which was adopted by a unanimous vote:

WHEREAS, Our brother Rev. S. B. Reed, for fourteen years pastor of the Fifth church and for seventeen years a member of our Presbytery, having resigned his pastoral charge, and having asked for a certificate of admission to connect with some other Presbytery, we cannot permit him to leave us without expressing our esteem for him as a minister and brother, and our best wishes for his future. We regret that his health seems to require a period of rest and a change in his field of labor. We grant his request to be released from his present charge because we know that he is acting from a clear sense of duty, and because we believe that such relief from the wearing anxieties of pastoral work will restore him to his accustomed vigor. We bear testimony to his earnestness as a preacher, to his faithfulness as a pastor, to his prudence as a presbyter, to his kindness as a friend, and to his consistency as a Christian. We assure him that we cherish only pleasant memories of our intercourse with him, and that we will follow him wherever Providence may lead him, with prayers for his health, happiness and usefulness.

Rev. S. B. Reed asked, for the trustees of the Fifth church, for a loan from the Board of Church Extension of $6,000. A loan of $4,000 was recommended.

Rev. W. J. Reid, Financial Agent of Presbytery, presented his report for the past nine months, which was accepted and adopted.

Rev. T. H. Hanna, was elected Superintendent of Missions, and Rev. W. J. Reid as Financial Agent.

On motion, those ministers and licentiates who desire appointments from the Board of Home Missions send their names to the Presbytery before the 1st of June.

An appropriation of $350 was granted from the Board of Home Missions to the Eighth Church.

The Wylie Avenue Church was granted from the same Board $500.

Mansfield congregation received a grant of $200 on condition of stated supply.

Jefferson congregation also requested a grant of $100, which was referred to the Committee on Supplies.

Rev. Dr. Brown, Messrs. Shaw and Galley were appointed a committee on standing rules.

The Wylie Avenue Church, through their Financial Agent, requested that the loan of $3,000 and the donation of $1,500, recommended at last meeting of Presbytery, be changed to a donation of $2,000. On motion of Rev. R. B. Ewing, the request was granted.

Rev. J. S. Ives, a student under care of Presbytery presented a sermon as a specimen of progress, which was sustained.

The Committee of Supplies made the following report:

Jefferson:—to supply themselves until next Presbytery. Rev. Thos. H. Hanna, to moderate a call at convenience of parties.

Mansfield:—3d April to supply themselves; 3d, Rev. Mr. Wade; 4th, Dr. Brown, 3d May, Rev. Mr. McCarroll; 3d June, Rev. Mr. Hutchinson; Rev. Mr. Ewing to moderate a call at convenience of parties, the congregation to supply themselves the remaining time.

Twenty-fifth Church, Pittsburgh :— Rev. Mr. Hutchinson to preach April 1st and declare congregations vacant; 2d of April, Rev. Mr. Wade; 4th of April, Rev Mr. McFarland; 2d of May, Rev. Mr. Mcfarland; 4th of May, Rev. Mr. McCarrol; 1st of June, Rev. Mr. Hutchinson; 3rd of June, Rev. Mr. Thompson; to supply themselves the remaining time.

Temperancsville: — Rev. W. J. Reid to preside at the installation of Rev. Ormond and ask the constitutional questions; Rev. J. D. Irons to preach the sermon.

Rev. W. H. Hall to address the Pastor and Rev. Mr. Hatch the people. The installation to take place the 21st of April.

The following was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The women of Pittsburgh and vicinity have organized a movement against the use and sale of intoxicating liquors,

Resolved, That the Presbytery of the Monongahela hereby endorses the movement and bids them "God speed" in their undertaking.

Rev. Mr. Galley was appointed to carry the resolutions to the Ladies' Meeting then in session at Rev. Dr. Pearson's church.

On motion of Dr. Brown, a vote of thanks was tendered to the Fifth church for the sumptuous entertainment provided for them at the magnificent dining rooms of Kinder Blair, Fifth avenue.

On motion Presbytery adjourned to meet in Seventh church the last Tuesday of June.

MARKET COMMITTEE.

A Busy Night—Improvements, Reports, Etc.

The Market Committee of Pittsburgh Councils held a regular monthly meeting last evening.

The sub-committee appointed in the matter of the request of Mr. Chas. Aull for the extension of the Hill market, on the corner of the Diamond, for which he proposes to pay the city $150 per annum, reported that it would be inexpedient to grant the petition. The report was approved.

Mr. Rafferty appeared before the committee and asked for a reduction of the rent of old City Hall for several weeks, for the purpose of holding a fair there for the benefit of St. Paul's Catholic Orphan Asylum, on Tannehill street. On motion the hall was let to the Orphan Asylum for $20 a night.

A room was allotted the Street Department, in the South South market house, as an office for the registering of South Side labor.

Superintendent Caskey, to whom the matter of the old Fifth ward now Ninth ward, market was referred at last meeting, reported that the ground was deeded to the city for market purposes only, and as soon as the ground was used for anything else it would revert to the original owners. He said that he had not investigated the matter closely yet. The amount of revenue last year from that market house was $508, expenses $92, exclusive of the cost of repairs, which would bring the expenses to about the amount of the collections. He recommended that the city abandon the market.

Mr. Ahlborn suggested that the committee had better wait and see if the Select Council action could not be formed to take the matter in hand and build a good house, in consideration of which the said association should have the benefits of all receipts for a number of years, after which the building should be turned over to the city, as has been done in the case of the Diamond market. The matter was laid over for further consideration at next meeting.

A sub-committee was appointed, with power to call, to have repairs made in the Diamond Market House; also, to have whitewashing and painting done.

The matter of the claim of the Duquesne Greys for a fixed sum, to be set by the committee, to be paid by the Greys for gas used in the City Hall, was referred to a sub-committee.

Bids were read as follows for changing gas pipes in the South Side Market House:

A. Letzkus—$66 00 for half inch mains.

C. Osenhausen—$62.00 for three quarter main and $57 00 for one half inch main.

S. W. Hare & Co.—$59 for three quarter inch main.

The contract was awarded to Messrs. Hare & Co.

Superintendent Caskey presented an ordinance providing for the regrading, repaving and recurbing of the Diamond square, as it is in a very dilapidated condition, and the gardeners and farmers have hardly any room.

Mr. Ahlborn said that Nicholson pavement around the square at $3.25 per square yard, would cost about $6,300.

It was suggested to get bids for all kinds of pavements, and perhaps the agents for the Vulcanite pavement, who would like to introduce it in this city, would do it at a very cheap rate.

On motion, the ordinance was approved and referred to the Street Committee, with a recommendation for its passage.

The following pay-rolls for March were approved:

Diamond markets	$497 50
Ninth ward market	25 00
Fifth avenue market	86 75
South Side market	158 33
Total	$767 58

City Clerk Morrow read an ordinance amending the City Code title markets," as prepared by the City Solicitor. After being slightly amended, the ordinance was recommended to Councils for passage.

Superintendent Caskey reported the following receipts and expenditures for the month of February, for the several market houses:

RECEIPTS.

Diamond Market	$1,102 14
City Hall	75 00
Fifth Avenue Market	175 00
South Side Market	64 85
Ninth Ward Market	3 00
Total	$1,418 99

EXPENDITURES.

Diamond Market	$497 00
Fifth Avenue Market	135 00
South Side Market	165 33
Ninth Ward Market	25 00
Total	$822 33

Received and filed, and on motion adjourned.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office at No. 163 Smithfield Street, announces the arrival of the White Star Line steamer Oceanic at Queenstown.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

——Shifting the scenes" to-day.

——Good Friday is a legal holiday.

——Who will be "General Manager."

——The murder trial attracts crowded houses.

——The opera troupe camps at the Monongahela House.

——Sharpsburg has organized a branch to the W. C. T. U.

——The Committees on Police and Sewerage system meet to-day.

——Coroner McCallin reports twenty-two inquests for the past month.

——Superintendent Luckey looks in daily at the Teachers' Institute in Allegheny.

——Another match game of billiards for the championship will come off next Monday.

——The final hearing in the Swords will case came off yesterday afternoon before Register Gang.

——Officer James Blundin, of Alderman McMasters' force, had a shoulder dislocated on Monday night.

——A meeting of newspaper publishers is called for at the Union Depot for next Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

——If you ask the Mayor elect now he got into hot water at the Allegheny Water Works yesterday, he'll tell you all about it.

——The "movement" has struck Oil City, and the friends of temperance rejoice over it as a dowing well in favor of reform.

——An Oil City brewer thinks of trying Pittsburgh, because Local Option and Revivals have been such fun for him up there.

——The Survey Committee of Allegheny Councils met yesterday afternoon, and proceeded to visit the proposed extension of Beaver avenue.

——It is a moving sight to see those on moving intent, anathamize the "beautiful"—that was once snow, but has been transformed into an adhesive slush.

——A thief made a profitable visit to the boarding house of Mrs. Neeley on Arch street, Allegheny, Monday afternoon. Seventy-five dollars cash, and jewelry, was his reward.

——On Monday afternoon the smoke stack and roof of the new gas house at Steubenville fell with a crash, injuring several workmen and dangerously wounding Lycurgus Johnson.

——A recently married lady, residing on Ackley street, Allegheny, is reported to have attempted to take her life on Monday night with a dose of morphine. Prompt medical aid prevented a funeral.

——The will of Andreas Engel, late of Mt. Washington, was filed in the Register's office this morning. The will is written in German, bears date of November, 1867, and indicates John Engel executor.

——The First, Second, Third and Fourth wards Allegheny Temperance Union has resolved to hold daily prayer meetings from four to five o'clock in the afternoon in Rev. Mr. Getman's church, corner of Arch street and Sandusky alley.

——A meeting of the citizens of Allegheny, was called for last evening for the purpose of discussing the present tax levy made by Councils, but not over a dozen citizens put in an appearance in the Common Council Chamber, and therefore the meeting was not held.

——Uniontown, Fayette county, wants to enlist in the ranks of the crusaders. A letter was received at the Temperance headquarters yesterday asking for instructions in establishing Women's Temperance Unions. We don't know of any place that needs one worse.

——Twenty cents worth of laudanum was not sufficient to put an end to the matrimonial infelicities of a young wife who resides with her husband on Ackley street, Allegheny; but the dose made a jollification for Dr. Boger, and furnished a rich theme for all the gossips in the neighborhood.

——Mr. W. H. Lockhart, member from the Second ward, in Allegheny Councils, proposes reforming the city. We hope Dr. Drape & Co. are tidings well in favor of reform.

——Recorder Richardson has received commissions for the following named persons as Justices of the Peace: G. F. Rudolf, Sewickley; Samuel Server, Sewickley; J. G. Rolshouse, McCandless; Joseph Hughey, Penn; J. S. Powell, Patton; A. Pillow, East Deer; John Gilfillin, Upper St. Clair; Thomas McKee, Rowe; John Nelson, Faron; James Richardson, Chartiers; C. W. Cowan, Harrison; John M. Nesbit, McKeesport; Davidson Duff, Ohio; John P. Vance, West Elizabeth; Geo. W. Drape, Upper St Clair, and Alexander D. Elliott, Patton.

——On Monday evening, Mr. T. D. Owens, the contractor, was robbed by two highwaymen of a gold watch and chain and a Masonic pin, corner of Locust and Millenberger streets, within a short distance of his residence. It is well enough to state, that the city is just now infested with a gang of thieves from the East, that can be no strangers to our detectives and police, yet, so far, not the slightest attempt has been made to arrest them. The Mayor's officers are the men for the proper authorities, as the Wharfmaster had endeavored to stop the dumping but was unable to do so. Upon motion of Mr. Lysle the communication of the Wharfmaster was referred to the Committee on Surveys, and that they be requested to call the attention of the Wharf Committee to the throwing of dirt in the Monongahela river at the foot of Grant street. Great complaint by the river men has of late been made to the Wharfmaster that their landings are rapidly filling up by this dirt washing into the river and accumulating, so that they are, at low water, scarcely able to land. The Wharfmaster, to put a stop to this, arrested several of the parties, but on being taken before the Mayor they were discharged. The river men who are paying wharf rent, complain of injustice done them in this matter.

After discussion of some private business concerning the Coal Exchange, on motion it adjourned to meet on Tuesday next.

THE MURDER TRIAL.

Yesterday's Testimony in the Schuettler Case—The Story Told on the Stand by Lizzie Killien.

The trial of Mrs. Catharine Schuettler, indicted for being an accessory before and after the fact, to the murder of old Mrs. Brauenlein, was resumed yesterday morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Collier on the bench. Quite a number of witnesses were examined for the prosecution, but no evidence of an unusually important nature was adduced, it being largely a repetition of what was developed before the Coroner's jury, and at the trial of Lizzie Killien. At two o'clock Lizzie Killien herself was placed on the stand as a witness for the Commonwealth, and was searchingly catechised for some two hours. She stated that she was twenty three years of age, and came to this country from Germany. She had been in the habit of washing for the Schuettlers and stayed in their house on the night of the murder. John Schuettler and herself were engaged to be married. She did not know Mrs. Brauenlein and had never been in her house. All the beddding material of Mrs. Brauenlein, that had been found in the possession of witness, was promiscuously piled up near the Judges bench and she said it had been bought by her from a man who stopped her as she was coming down town with a bundle. She was coming down Wylie street on Friday morning and asked her if she wanted to buy anything. He took her into an alley and showed her a bed, (Mrs. Brauenlein's) and some other things, and she bought them. She could not tell where the alley was located. She denied having seen the hatchet, key and pad lock that were found by the detectives at her house. The blood on the clothes she explained by saying that it got there while she was unwell and that she had hit her nose against something while washing, which caused it to bleed. Other articles in the court room she identified as her own and stated where she got them at.

District Attorney Bayne, (taking up the bloody hatchet and holding it before witness)—Didn't you take that hatchet and kill old Mrs. Brauenlein?

Witness—No sir, I did not.

Mr. Bayne—Where did you strike her first?

Witness—I tell you I did not kill her.

Mr. Bayne—Didn't you admit before the Coroner's jury and in the watch house that you had killed old Mrs. Brauenlein?

Witness—No, I didn't.

Mr. Bayne—Didn't you say in the Mayor's office that you had killed her and would tell all about it?

Witness—I don't know what I said. I was deranged; was so altogether when in the watch house. I felt the derangement attacking me first when I was arrested by Officer Messner. I was sick once from typhoid fever and inflammation of the bowels, and it affected my mind. None of the Schuettlers have been talking to me in regard to this matter. I went to the jail to see Mrs. Schuettler, may be once a week, and went to see Jacob Schuettler, who is said to have been living with Mrs. Morgan, a sister-in-law of Mrs. Schuettler, since my trial.

Nothing further of any importance was elicited from the witness, and with her testimony the prosecution announced that the side of the case was closed. Mr. W. D. Moore then addressed the jury in opening for the defense, and said they expected to prove the whereabouts of the defendant from eight o'clock on Thursday evening until the same time Friday morning, between which hours the crime was alleged to have been committed.

Jacob Sifel was the first witness called and testified that he had rented Lizzie Killien a house on Mr. Washington. Frank Schuettler, a son of the defendant, said that he slept in the same room with his mother, father, Lizzie, little brother and two sisters on the night of the murder. They all went up stairs to bed together, and he did not know of any one leaving the room during the night, nor did he hear a noise in the room overhead. They all ate breakfast together the next morning.

Some further unimportant evidence was adduced and court adjourned until this morning.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

District Court.

[Before Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.]

The argument list will come up this morning and all cases will be disposed of whether counsel are present or not.

Hon. Thomas Mellon, on behalf of two or three property holders, asked leave to file an intervention in the bill in equity of the city against the Hiland Avenue Commissioners, and to become one of the plaintiffs. Permission was granted by the Court. Mr. Mellon then spoke at some length on the bill, and finally introduced the matter of the constitutionality of the Penn avenue act itself. The plaintiffs in the bill objected to this phase of the question being introduced as they did not propose to consider the constitutionality of the act, but only the question whether or not the Commissioners had power, under the act, to pave the sidewalks of the aven ue. Mr. Mellon insisted on considering the question of the constitutionality of the bill, and the city, through Solicitor Bigelow, withdrew the bill. It is understood that the matter will assume the shape of an application for a mandamus, to be made by the Commissioners on the Controller to compel him to issue bonds for the paving of sidewalks. Collier.

Afternoon Session.—Lecture, Prof. G. T. McCord; Lecture, Chemistry of Water, Prof. Collier; Lecture, Outline of Grammar and how to Teach it, Prof. Curry; Elocution, Miss L. D. Potter.

Evening Session.—Essay, "Pleasures of Acquiring Knowledge," Miss Maggie McCleary; Class drill, Gymnastics, Miss Mary E. Hamilton; Lecture, Light and Heat, Prof. Collier; Elocution, Miss Annie Potter.

The meeting this evening will be held in the Fourth ward school hall, 1st precinct.

Letters Held for Postage March 31ts, 1874.

S. P. Aldreth, Wheeling Va., 3c; Rev. Thos. Davin, Johnstown, Pa., 1c; Rev. J. K. Sloan, Beaver Falls, Pa., 3c; Mary Vellsner, Sloan's Station, O., 3c. E. C. Negley, P. M.

"Martha Washington."

Have you had any of the "Martha Washington" cakes manufactured by S. S. Marvin, No. 91 and 93 Liberty street? If not, go to-day and get a supply of these famous cakes, and make a desirable addition to the attractions of your table.

Painting Rough Buildings.

Before the active farm business begins, the boys will have a little time to "fix up" the farm buildings. A good paint is simple in manner: Take two ounces of sal-ammoniac and two ounces of potash, dissolve these in three quarts of water; add one quart raw linseed oil, three pounds dry red paint, mix well and add water to make it thin enough to put on with a whitewash brush. Add one gill turpentine to the linseed oil. If red does not suit, add yellowing to alter the color. Paint made as above will be almost as bright in one or two years on rough buildings, as when first put on. To make the building fancy you may paint the corner boards with white lead and oil.

AMUSEMENTS.

☞**PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.**

ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD.....Lessees and Managers.

One week only, the world-famed "Peerless Queen of Burlesque,"

Miss Lydia Thompson

And her Burlesque Organization,

Change of Bill with each performance.

Tuesday, March 31—ROB